

## Dacca severs relations with Zaire

DACCA (R) — Bangladesh severed diplomatic relations with Zaire Friday because of Zaire's decision to restore full ties with Israel, a foreign office spokesman said. Bangladesh hoped that Zaire would be universally condemned for its decision, the spokesman added. The decision violated United Nations' resolutions and the spirit of the Organisation of Islamic Conference and the Organisation of African Unity, he said. Zaire is the first African country to resume diplomatic relations with Israel, broken off at the time of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war in protest at Israeli occupation of Arab territory.

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## Iraqis pound Iranian positions

BEIRUT (R) — Iraqi warplanes and helicopters attacked Iranian positions north of Al Mohammarah (Khorramshahr) in Iran's Khuzestan Province Saturday, scoring direct hits and returning safely to base, an Iraqi military communique said. The communique, issued by the Iraqi News Agency (INA), said other units killed 41 Iranians and destroyed five vehicles in the same area. Army forces made a raid into enemy lines north of the port Friday night, wrecking two tanks and killing several Iranian troops, the communique added. In the northern and central sectors of the Gulf war front the Iraqis killed 32 Iranians in other military action, it said.

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## Baghdad sends message to Aden

BEIRUT (R) — An Iraqi envoy left Baghdad for Aden carrying a message from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein to South Yemeni President Ali Nasser Muhammad, the Iraqi News Agency reported. The message, carried by Hikmat Ibrahim, a member of Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council (RCC) deals with bilateral relations and means of improving them, the agency said. Relations between Iraq and South Yemen have been poor in recent years. Links between the two countries had been under increasing strain since South Yemen accused Iraqi security agents of shooting dead an exiled Iraqi professor at the College of Education in Aden. Iraq denied the charge.

## Arafat receives honorary degree

NEW DELHI (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat Saturday visited the southern Indian city of Hyderabad. The chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) received an honorary degree from the Osmania University and visited the state-owned Bharat Heavy Electricals factory in the city. Mr. Arafat, who arrived in New Delhi on Friday for a three-day visit, has already concluded his talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The Indian and PLO delegations exchanged views on the Gulf war and the need for greater cooperation between India and the Arab World.

## Daily News editor quits

NEW YORK (R) — The New York Daily News, the largest general circulation newspaper in the United States, announced Saturday that Michael O'Neill, its editor since 1975, has resigned. Publisher Robert Hunt said in a press release that Mr. O'Neill, 59, quit-effective immediately—to renew an old love affair with writing. He is succeeded by James Wiegart, 48, who has been the newspaper's executive editor since last year. The News' daily circulation of 1.5 million far exceeds that of either of its two major rivals in the city, the New York Times and the New York Post. But it lost \$11 million last year.

## Aracas bans Scotch whisky

ARACAS (R) — Venezuela has banned Scotch whisky from all its government offices—apparently a mark of official disapproval of British military action in the South Atlantic. Rum and beer will be served instead. "Through a presidential decision, no more Scotch will be drunk in the presidential palace and other government offices," a government source said. Venezuela, strongly backing Argentina in the Falkland Islands dispute, is one of the world's largest importers of Scotch. Imports last year totalled \$350 million.

## Headfastness front to meet in Algiers

DAMASCUS (R) — Foreign ministers of 4 Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) will meet in Algiers Sunday or Monday to discuss Arab rapprochement with Egypt, Syrian and Palestinian officials said Saturday. Foreign ministers from Syria, Libya, Algeria and South Yemen are expected to attend the PLO summit. The summit is expected to be a landmark in the Arab world, as it marks the first time since the 1979 Egyptian-Syrian peace treaty that Arab states have met to discuss the Arab-Israeli conflict. The summit is expected to be a landmark in the Arab world, as it marks the first time since the 1979 Egyptian-Syrian peace treaty that Arab states have met to discuss the Arab-Israeli conflict.

## King confers with Draper

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein conferred at Al Hummar Palace Saturday evening with U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper. During the audience, the King and the U.S. official reviewed developments in the Middle East in general and the recent events in Lebanon in particular. U.S. Charge d'Affaires in Amman Edward Djerjéjan attended the audience.

Mr. Draper, who arrived here from Damascus on Saturday, is currently on a tour of the region, apparently aimed at shoring up the shaky Israeli-Palestinian ceasefire. While in Beirut, Mr. Draper held talks with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis and his senior aides.

## Islamabad warns Zaire, Costa Rica

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan Saturday threatened to break off diplomatic relations with Zaire and Costa Rica over their ties with Israel on the eve of a visit here by Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat. A foreign office statement called on Zaire to reconsider its plan to re-establish diplomatic ties with Israel because it would encourage "Israel to continue with its expansionist and hegemonic designs." The Israeli embassy in the Zairean capital, Kinshasa, was formally reopened on Friday, it was announced Saturday. The statement also said that if Costa Rica did not reverse a decision to move its embassy from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem, Pakistan would be forced to cut relations. The statement was issued at the same time as an announcement that Mr. Arafat, now in India, would pay a 24-hour visit to Islamabad on Sunday, at the invitation of President Mohammad Zia Ul-Haq. Mr. Arafat will meet President Zia and Foreign Minister Sahibzada Yaqub Khan for talks about the Middle East and other issues.

## Zia, Gandhi to visit U.S.

ISLAMABAD (R) — President Mohammad Zia Ul-Haq has accepted an invitation from President Reagan to visit the U.S., the Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) reported Saturday. No date has yet been set, the agency said, quoting official sources. But President Zia said earlier this month that he planned to visit the U.S. before the end of the year. The APP report came at the same time as an announcement in New Delhi that Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi would pay official visits to the U.S. in July and the Soviet Union two months later. Mrs. Gandhi's government has criticised proposed U.S. arms sales to Pakistan agreed last year under a \$3.2 billion military and economic aid package. The APP also reported that a Pakistan Foreign Ministry delegation was expected to visit Moscow in two months for annual consultations on bilateral negotiations and the agenda for the next United Nations General Assembly which is likely to feature talks on Afghanistan.

## Reagan approves budget plan by representatives

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan has endorsed a budget proposal made by Republicans and Conservative Democrats in the House of Representatives as the best means of improving the U.S. economy. Mr. Reagan, in the eighth of 10 weekly nationwide radio broadcasts, said another budget plan backed by opposition Democratic leaders in the house would increase government spending excessively and reduce planned tax cuts. "If you want interest rates to come down and the economy to get going, it wouldn't hurt if you told your congressman to vote for the bipartisan recovery budget," he told listeners. A house vote is expected next week on whether to support the bipartisan plan or the proposal by Democratic leaders, which calls for lower defence spending. Friday night, the Republican-controlled Senate passed a budget projecting a deficit of \$115.8 billion in financial 1983, which starts in October. Mr. Reagan called the Senate action responsible and said it was similar to the house bipartisan recovery budget which he supports. U.S. inflation comes down — page 5

## OPEC sights success round the corner in maintaining \$34-a-barrel priceline

QUITO (R) — OPEC believes it has turned the oil market around in the past two months and that it is in sight of success in a struggle to hold its prices through the current period of world over-supply. A meeting of the 13 oil ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) ended here Friday night after hearing from the group's market experts that demand for its crude oil is beginning to recover from a 20-year low a few weeks ago. But Saudi Arabian Oil Minister, Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, told reporters that unprecedented cuts in output which OPEC imposed on its member countries at an emergency meeting in Vienna on March 20 would have to stay in force for some time. The Vienna deal set a ceiling for OPEC output of 18 million barrels daily to tighten the market in defence of a reference price of \$34 for a barrel of Saudi light crude. Actual output is running at between 16.5 and 16.8 million barrels daily. It is below the ceiling largely because the Saudis, the biggest exporters, have cut their output to one million barrels lower than their agreed quota of 7.5 million daily.

### Good and bad news

Sheikh Yamani's comments, made to reporters in a hotel basement garage before he sped away to fly to Brazil, contained a mix of good and bad news for consumers. He reiterated a Saudi commitment to cut his output even further if the OPEC experts have got their sums wrong and the market softens again, endangering the \$34 price. So summer holiday petrol prices are unlikely to fall. But the good news for the consumer was that he made clear he would turn up the Saudi taps if the market tightened faster than expected and pressure builds up to raise the reference price above \$34.

"As far as Saudi Arabia is concerned... our aim is to defend \$34 not to go up, not to come down." The Saudis are on record as saying they want to freeze the \$34 price through 1983. Sheikh Yamani earlier told lobby reporters here that he rejected the idea of OPEC becoming a price cartel, making permanent the emergency output curbs now in force to drive up the price of oil in future years. Several ministers were saying privately, however, that although oil demand is reviving it is likely to be some months or a year or more before output controls simply to defend prices can be done away with.

### Demand to go up

Delegates said that OPEC's market experts were predicting that demand for the group's crudes would run at between 20 and 22.5 million barrels daily in the final three months of this year. They attribute the recent plunge in demand to recession, conservation and the unloading by oil companies of surplus stocks. While there is uncertainty about prospects for economic recovery, OPEC is confident that the run-down of stocks, which has displaced its oil in the market, will end within a few months. But output of 20 to 22.5 million barrels daily, although it would be up on current levels, has to be seen against OPEC's total production capacity of around 31 million barrels daily. Meanwhile, if the Gulf war ends, Iraq and Iran are likely to want to export more oil to rebuild their economies. The war has limited their output capacity. Iran, delegates said, is alone among the 13 OPEC members in producing more than its assigned quota although other ministers are not sure whether it will persist in this maverick attitude when it is no longer beset by what Algerian Energy Minister Belkacem Nabi described as exceptional circumstances. OPEC monitoring committee to meet — page 5



Ambulances crowd around the West Beirut apartment building devastated by a powerful bomb explosion on Friday (A.P. wirephoto)

## Beirut blast claims 12

BEIRUT (R) — The death toll from a big explosion on Friday in a Beirut apartment block rose to 12 Saturday with the recovery of two more bodies from the debris, security sources said. The bomb also injured 15 people and was placed in a building close to the headquarters of one of Beirut's most powerful left-wing militias. It demolished one whole side of the seven-storey block, eyewitnesses said. Beirut newspapers said that the building housed the offices of a magazine run by the militia, the Murabitoun. The security sources said the bomb consisted of about 20 kilograms of explosive packed in a gas cylinder. The explosion was the biggest of three on Friday, all of which occurred close to offices of leftist groups. The other two caused only one injury between them.

## Sheikh Issa to visit Oman

BAHRAIN (R) — The emir of Bahrain, Sheikh Issa bin Salman Al Khalifa, will pay a three-day visit to Oman from Monday at the invitation of Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id, an official announcement said Saturday. It said he would be accompanied by a high-level government delegation which would include the ministers of foreign affairs, interior and information. The trip follows visits to Saudi Arabia and Kuwait earlier this month by Sheikh Issa. It is apparently part of intensive consultations among the Arab states of the Gulf Cooperation Council which are concerned over the continuing Iran-Iraq war. The six-Bahrain, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar—are also consulting other Arab countries in an attempt to map a joint Arab policy on the 20-month-old conflict. They held inconclusive ministerial talks in Kuwait last week and are to meet again in Riyadh on May 30.

## Saudi custody of holy places criticised by Qadhafi

BEIRUT (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi has called for Islam's holiest shrine, the Kaaba in Mecca, to be placed under "Islamic administration" to free it from what he called Saudi Arabian occupation.

The Libyan leader has been locked in a sporadic feud with Saudi Arabia's government since 1980, when he accused them of defiling the holy shrines in Mecca and Medina by allowing U.S. radar planes to operate in Saudi airspace.

The official Libyan news agency JANA on Saturday quoted Col. Qadhafi as saying: "The house of God is for each and every Muslim and no country should be allowed to impose its authority on it."

He said the Kaaba, a square building in the centre of the Grand Mosque in Mecca, should be "under an Islamic administration, and not under Saudi occupation."

"All Muslims should go there without the need for special passports and permits," Col. Qadhafi said. The call of an international Islamic administration for Muslim holy places in Saudi Arabia has also been raised by some Iranian officials. Last year's annual pilgrimage to Mecca was marked by clashes between slogan-chanting Iranian pilgrims and the Saudi Arabian authorities.

## Nott says bridgehead on Falklands widened

Galtieri, conceding British foothold, says Argentines still in full control

LONDON (R) — Britain said Saturday its Falkland Islands strike force was widening its bridgehead there in the face of an expected Argentine counter-attack but vowed to stay on until the islands were again under British control.

Argentina, which has said the British absorbed major losses during their assault on the island on Friday, said its forces were in control of the battle front.

Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri acknowledged that Britain had gained a foothold on the island, but said the British forces would find it hard to replace the losses they had sustained.

British Defence Secretary John Nott, reviewing Friday's strike, said British forces were "back on the Falklands Islands and back in strength."

Although he gave no figures, senior military spokesmen indicated that British had put 4,000 troops ashore at San Carlos settlement on East Falkland Island, 80 kilometres west of the capital of Port Stanley.

Mr. Nott told reporters: "From our secure base, our forces will advance to place the occupying Argentine troops under increasing harassment while the navy maintains and tightens its blockade around the islands."

A marine spokesman said the British force had established a bridgehead of 25 square kilometres on the islands and added: "It has not been repelled, nor will it be repelled. We are there to stay."

In the first big amphibious landing by British forces since the 1956 Suez crisis, marine commandos and paratroopers set up the bridgehead at San Carlos settlement.

Mr. Nott also announced that Britain had lost a frigate in fierce clashes with the Argentine air force. He said the 3,250-ton Ardent sank after wave on wave of Argentine warplanes attacked it with bombs and rockets during Friday's assault on the islands.

He told a news conference that 20 crewmen were missing and presumed dead and 30 others were wounded.

Both Mr. Nott and Admiral of the Fleet Sir Terence Lewin, chief of the defence staff, predicted fresh attacks on British forces in the next day or two.

The defence secretary said fresh attacks on the British forces had to be expected over the next day or so but added: "They are fighting now from a secure base and the hazardous hours of the initial amphibious landing are behind them."

The Press Association, Britain's national news agency, said 4,500 troops from the main Argentine garrison at Port Stanley were expected to move out and counter-attack within 30 hours. Defence officials would not comment on the agency report, but one military source said: "We would much sooner they came out to meet us."

The defence secretary said five British warships had been damaged in the Argentine air strikes but said Britain had shot down nine Argentine Mirage fighters, five Skyhawks, two Tucans and four helicopters.

The Argentine high command said eight British warships had been put out of action in the fighting and said two of them had sunk.

The command also said three British Harrier jump jets and two helicopters were shot down, against the loss of six Argentine planes and two helicopters damaged.

### Galtieri blames Thatcher

President Galtieri blamed British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher personally for the widening of the fighting in the South Atlantic, saying: "The blood that is still flowing is not my responsibility, it is the responsibility... of Mrs. Thatcher."

"The enemy has managed to gain a foothold in the San Carlos zone and fighting is continuing," President Galtieri said. He added: "It is very difficult for the British to replace the losses suffered," but did not elaborate.

A high command communique said that the combat front was stable and Argentine forces were in control of the situation.

The high command also said a group of 400 British marines were isolated on the islands without air or sea support and had been left to their fate.

International reaction to the British strike on the Falklands was muted although many countries spoke of the need for a peaceful solution.

### Pope's visit

Pope John Paul, who joined British and Argentine cardinals in prayers for peace at the Vatican, appealed to the two countries for a truce "before it is too late."

The Pope said earlier that his scheduled visit to Britain next week had been placed in jeopardy by the conflict. But Cardinal Basil Hume, leader of England's Roman Catholics, said Saturday the Pope would go ahead with the trip unless British Catholic leaders advised against it.

### Action in U.N.

In Washington, White House officials said President Reagan and members of his administration were closely following the South Atlantic conflict.

Asked about the possibility of a renewed American diplomatic effort to resolve the crisis, a State Department spokesman said: "All the action is in the United Nations."

London confirms SAS men's death; studies strategy options; reinforces troops in beach-head; page 8

## Bahrain conspirators sentenced

BAHRAIN (R) — Bahrain's high court Saturday jailed three people for life and sentenced 70 others to shorter terms of imprisonment in connection with a coup attempt last December, the Gulf News Agency said.

The 73 were accused of plotting to overthrow the government of this Gulf island state with Iranian backing.

The shorter terms consisted of 15 years each for 60 of the convicted people and seven years for the remaining 10, the news agency said. Foreign journalists were barred from the trial, held in a remote coastal prison.

The proceedings began on March 13. Local reporters as well as relatives of the defendants attended Saturday's session.

The public prosecution had sought the death penalty for all the defendants whom it charged with crimes against state security in cooperation with a foreign power.

The government said it had foiled the coup attempt a few days before it was to be carried out on Dec. 16, Bahrain's national day.

It has accused Iran of providing the defendants with training and weapons.

The defendants were 60 Bahrainis, 11 Saudis and one each from Kuwait and Oman. Fifteen were under the age of 18, defence lawyers said.

The defendants had also been charged with belonging to a clandestine organisation which officials said had planned to stage an Iranian-style revolution.

The prosecution said that in addition they had been accused of illegally possessing arms and explosives with the aim of damaging public installations and spreading terror.

The court was presided over by a member of the ruling family, Sheikh Khalifa bin Mohammad Al Khalifa.

The plot heightened security fears in Gulf Arab states and worsened their relations with Iran, already strained following that country's 1979 revolution and its war with Iraq.

Bahrain signed a security pact with Saudi Arabia, its ally in the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council.

The Saudis concluded similar accords with three other council members—Oman, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Qatar.

The sixth member, Kuwait, has not signed such an agreement because of differences with the Saudis, officials from both countries said.

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## MIDDLE EAST

# The Palestinian dimension

*Who is obstructing peace in the Middle East? Who is refusing to recognise whom? An experienced Palestinian peace negotiator reviews the history of peace attempts and assesses the options facing the protagonists now.*

THE turbulent years following the end of the June 1967 war tested a number of assumptions about the Palestinian problem and the Middle East conflict and produced a series of enlightening answers. Unwittingly, the era served as a political laboratory in which all of the basic criteria of the conflict underwent a rigorous scrutiny and emerged from the test crucible in their true colours. Prior to the war, it was generally supposed that both the United States and Israel wanted peace in the Middle East but were unable to achieve it because of the Arabs. In the post-1967 era, however, this premise was found to be totally in error. What was discovered was the commitment of Palestinians and Arabs to peace and the firm opposition of the United States and Israel to it.

## The Palestinian position

When the Arab armies collapsed in the war of 1967, the Israeli leadership expected a military respite lasting several years. They were confounded, however, by the emergence of the Palestinians as the only Arab fighting force refusing to concede defeat and determined to continue the struggle. This audacious feat was astounding by military criteria: there was a tremendous disparity between the formidable Israeli army and the poorly armed, poorly trained Palestinians who challenged it. Yet there was no way to short a confrontation that had long been building in the area. The moral of the encounter was lost on the world, but the message it embodied was loud and clear: the Palestinian question is the crux of the Middle East conflict, and there is no way to circumvent it.

Late in 1967, Moshe Dayan, the victorious Israeli minister of defence, boasted that he could eliminate Palestinian "terrorists" in 24 hours. Seven years later, Yasser Arafat, the leader of the "terrorists," received a standing ovation in the U.N. General Assembly, while Dayan, disgraced by the war of 1973 and out of office, was leading a demonstration outside the U.N. Plaza. Fifteen years of Israeli efforts to eliminate the Palestinian resistance have failed. The resistance movement grew to become a highly efficient and well-organised fighting force, and ranks now among the most capable in the Middle East. The encounter between the Palestinian David and the Israeli Goliath was only the latest chapter in the long history of Palestinian-Zionist confrontation. For the founding fathers of Zionism, Palestine was a country without a people, which by historical, religious, and moral rights should be ceded to the people without a country. This basic tenet of Zionism continued to shape Zionist and, later, Israeli policies, until the present day, with devastating results.

One can easily understand why classical Zionism was predicated on the nonexistence of the Palestinian people. The moral pretensions of the Palestinian people. The moral pretensions of Zionism automatically lose their rationale if the movement's objectives can be achieved only through the dispossession of an entire innocent nation. The same obstacle weakens the ability of Zionism to marshal international support for its goals. These considerations led Zionist theorists to elaborate a fictional model of the Middle East in which the Palestinians had no place, no past, present, or future. The basic irrationality of this model led, in the face of newly evolving realities, to the elaboration of even more bizarre policies. Unfortunately, these escapist tactics were condoned by the United States, which encouraged Israeli intransigence and compromised the prospects for a comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The debacle of 1948 saw the Palestinian people dispossessed, their patrimony parcelled among several powers, and their social institutions undone. But for the Palestinians, their nationhood was never in question. They proceeded single-mindedly to gather the broken threads of their national identity and to weave them slowly and laboriously into the fabric of a new social order. This is how it came to pass that the Palestinians, on their own, challenged Israel in the dark months

following the war of June 1967.

Under the leadership of Fateh, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO)—which was created in 1964 by an Arab summit resolution—was transformed into the symbol and instrument of Palestinian nationalism. A series of astute political moves culminated in the recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people by the Rabat summit in 1974. Parallel activity at the international level led to the recognition of the PLO, in one form or another, by the whole world with the exception of the United States and Israel. This almost-unanimous recognition was all the more impressive given the active opposition mounted by the United States. Marrying its colossal power as the ranking superpower of the world, the United States pitted itself against a small, destitute, beleaguered, and homeless nation of 4 million refugees. Deals were made, aid was promised, and favours were withheld. Nonetheless, the sense of justice among the nations of the world proved much stronger than the misguided efforts of the United States to perpetuate injustice and alter the course of history.

## Political evolution

On the political front, the PLO underwent significant evolution. In the early days of the nascent Palestinian struggle, the need for

**"Nobody can guarantee, not even the powerful United States, that such an unstable state of affairs (in the Middle East) can continue forever. By opting for no war and no peace, the United States is in reality opting for war! Again, one can see how some U.S. interests can be served by a new war in the Middle East...."**

clear political directives was not felt. Indeed, early activists foresaw a protracted period during which the sole objective would be the reintroduction of the Palestinian dimension to the Middle East agenda. This explains why the Charter of the PLO addresses itself merely to general principles rather than to operational issues. The charter reflects the extant ideology and the underlying conviction that no practical solution is yet in sight.

The confidence generated by the battle of Karamah in 1968 and by growing international recognition of the PLO enabled the Palestinians to adopt more pragmatic approaches to the Middle East problem. Instead of escaping from their hopeless condition to the Palestine of their memories, with its open spaces, delightful villages, and green meadows untrampled by the influx of Jewish immigrants, they could at last look at the new Palestine, with its 3 million Jewish inhabitants, and take them into their consideration. The outcome was the progressive promulgation of a series of Palestine National Council (PNC) resolutions. They culminated in the adoption, by the 1977 PNC, of a resolution calling for the establishment of a Palestinian state on any part of the Palestinian patrimony that is liberated or from which the Israeli forces withdraw; subsequently, they led to the ratification, in 1979, of the Baghdad summit resolutions of the preceding year.

The latest developments in the Palestinian political position were reviewed in the Knesset (Israeli parliament) on February 2, 1981, by Knesset member Uri Avnery (Sheli party). Following is an excerpt from Avnery's speech taken from the official minutes of the Knesset:

A whole series of official statements has been made by highest-ranking PLO leaders, and they indicate a fundamental ideological change in the PLO's attitude to the state of Israel and towards the Zionist movement. And these are

the facts: in Monday Morning, published weekly in Beirut, there appeared in interview with Mr. Isam Sartawi, who is presented in this interview as senior adviser to Yasser Arafat, and in this article, he says: "There are in Israel peace forces, including the Sheli party, the Peace Now movement, the New Outlook group and others."

I wish to draw your attention to the fact that this means three organisations, the Zionist character of which nobody doubts. More important still, after a few days the weekly Al Hawadeth, one of the most important magazines of the Arab World, read by millions of Arabs, including the Palestinians, published a very lengthy interview with Yasser Arafat, in which one finds the following passage:

Question: Following the decision of the Israeli government, that impedes Israeli politicians from carrying out negotiations and having contacts with the PLO, what is the future of your relations with the Israeli peace camp Sheli? Arafat's answer: We continue. Our decision is that of the Palestine National Council, taken in 1977. It calls for initiating a dialogue with the democratic and progressive forces inside and outside Israel. We shall continue to do this. Whoever is willing to participate in this dialogue is welcome to join too.

I have the obligation to hold this dialogue, as the chairman of the PLO executive, since I have been elected to office according to this programme.

Question: Was the dialogue planned to cause a rift among politicians inside Israel?

Arafat's answer: The aim of this dialogue is not to lay new political foundations in the Middle East.

This means that, for the first time, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation tells the Palestinian masses (in an Arab newspaper)—not the citizens of the United States nor the journalists of Western Europe but the Arab masses—that a dialogue is taking place, with Zionist forces in the state of Israel.

Inside the Zionist movement—*al kharaka al sahioniyeh*—exist, in our times, three currents: (1) the Likud bloc, which denies the rights of the Palestinian people and would like to annex all the occupied territories; (2) the Labour alignment bloc, which is willing to give back part of these territories but refuses to recognise the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and wishes to annex a considerable part of the territories; (3) the peace camp, which acknowledges the rights of the Palestinians and is willing to accept the existence of a Palestinian state besides Israel.

Peace-oriented political evolution was not limited to the PLO but was part of a pan-Arab evolutionary process that reached its climax in the Baghdad summit of 1978. Quietly abandoning the "three no's" of the Kharoum summit of 1967, the Arab heads of state resolved that the goal of the Arab Nation was a just, permanent peace in the Middle East based on the withdrawal of Israel from the territories it occupied in 1967, and on the implementation of Palestinian national rights. This resolution was subsequently reaffirmed by the Arab summits of Tunis (1979) and Amman (1980) and the recent Islamic summit of Taif, Saudi Arabia, in 1981.

## The Israeli position

With the wisdom of hindsight, it can be said today, that Israel's victory in 1967 has proved to be more of a liability than an asset. After enjoying the carefully nurtured image of a beleaguered peace-loving state threatened with annihilation by intransigent neighbours, Israel's thinly veiled expansionism, universally censured settlement policies, and indefensible obstructionism have led to international isolation, near total economic collapse, internal division, and ideological confusion. The victory has indeed brought Israel face to face with its political soul in a dramatic encounter of considerable theoretical and practical significance. The martial achievements have posed an unexpected challenge to the basic tenets of classical Zionism and have brought to the surface the latent Zionist paradox.

Derived essentially from the Zionist founding fathers' denial of the presence of a Palestinian people, the paradox was originally triggered by the problem of the Palestinian minority of Israel. It was compounded by the addition of 1.25 million Palestinians to Israeli jurisdiction after the 1967 war. Zionism calls for the establishment of a purely Jewish state in

all of "Eretz Israel." The acquisition of the West Bank and Gaza was consequently consistent with the Zionist doctrine, but the addition of the Palestinian population was not.

The paradox divided the Zionist movement into three major groups, as was mentioned earlier. The Likud coalition favoured the ultimate expulsion from Israel of all Palestinians and the retention of all captured Palestinian lands. The Labour alignment suggested the extrusion of the heavily populated Palestinian centres in the West Bank and Gaza outside the state and the annexation of the rest. The Peace camp, in a historically significant departure, urged recognition of the existence of the Palestinian people, withdrawal from all of the occupied Arab territories, and implementation of Palestinian national rights.

The attitude of Israel's two largest political bodies, the Likud and Labour, is based upon rigid adherence to the Zionist principle denying the existence of the Palestinian people. Recognition of this position is fundamental to a proper understanding of Israeli policies and obstructionism.

Israel gives three basic arguments for its obstructionist position and for its insistence on the suppression of the Palestinian issue: the recognition argument, the charter argument, and the terror argument.

## The recognition argument

It is quite likely that the recognition argument will enter the annals of contemporary politics as the biggest political hoax of modern times. Drawings heavily on what they considered accurate knowledge of Palestinian and Arab psychology, Israeli analysts concluded that recognition of Israel by Arabs in general and Palestinians in particular is an extremely difficult act to contemplate. On the basis of this, they proceeded, in the years immediately following 1967, to spread the myth that if only the Palestinians and Arabs would recognise Israel, then withdrawal from the occupied territories would take place and peace would be established. The argument was readily believed by Palestinians and Arabs would recognise Israel, then withdrawal from the occupied territories would take place and peace would be established. The argument was readily believed by Palestinians, Arabs, and by many others in international circles to the extent that a Palestinian leader once remarked that recognition of Israel was the most important weapon in Palestinian hands and that it would not be used prior to reaching the negotiating table. The play was further strengthened through its incorporation in the Kissinger commitment of 1975, whereby the U.S. government, in a secret protocol of the Sinai II forces separation agreement, was committed not to recognise the right of Israel to exist. President Carter acknowledged the Kissinger commitment as an international agreement binding on his administration. Even today, long after the myth was mercifully laid to rest by competent Israeli authorities, it is still remembered by some Palestinian purists and numerous well-meaning international personalities and groups.

In truth, the recognition argument is invalid in formulation and meaningless in substance. Recognition, like marriage, cannot be unilaterally carried out; it calls for a reciprocating partner. In the face of Israel's denial of the existence of the Palestinian people, it is illogical of Israel to stipulate Palestinian recognition of itself. According to international law, recognition is a contractual agreement that is bilateral in nature; it is reached when outstanding problems have been solved satisfactorily; it has no meaning whatsoever as a precondition. Furthermore, recognition of Israel calls for an accurate definition of borders, which even the Israelis are not agreed upon.

In June 1977 Prime Minister Menachem Begin abandoned the recognition argument officially in his inaugural address to the Knesset. He affirmed that Israel refuses to be recognised by the PLO. In an oblique reference to the Kissinger commitment, he asserted that Israel derives its right to exist from the will of its people and from historical rights and that Israel refuses to have any other power seek that right on its behalf. The government of the United States continued to bind itself by the Kissinger commitment, however, in spite of its unilateral revocation by Begin. Curiously enough, the

Israeli authorities reinvoked the commitment subsequently whenever it served their interests, as happened when the Israeli embassy in Washington distributed photocopies of it less than three months later, in Israel's campaign against the short-lived joint U.S.-Soviet statement on the Middle East of October 1, 1977.

Articles 17 and 18 of the recently approved political programme of the Israeli Labour Party reject the idea of PLO recognition of Israel and announce the intention of a Labour-led Israeli government to liquidate the PLO physically, ideologically, and politically.

The decision of Israel to discard the recognition argument and to replace it with a formula outrightly rejecting PLO recognition of Israel's right to exist was a logical move dictated by the evolution of the Palestinian-Arab peace platforms and by the peaceful gestures made by the PLO. The recognition argument draws its utility from the assumption that it is predicated on a willingness to reciprocate. This can be a source of great weakness, however, if the argument is used only to deceive. A positive response from the Palestinian-Arab side calls for reciprocation from Israel, which has no intention of taking this step. Thus the argument had to be discarded.

Nor was the timing of the withdrawal of the recognition argument accidental. Indeed, it has special significance and great relevance. In 1976 contacts were established between members of the Israeli peace camp and PLO representatives. In 1977, the 13th Palestine National Council legitimised these contacts and made them official. This historical event forced the Israeli hand and made it necessary for the leadership to withdraw the argument three months later as was already stated.

## The charter argument

The Palestinian National Charter is a statement of a set of general principles and definitions that reflect the Palestinian understanding of their problem. First formulated in 1964, it was amended in 1968. The charter was never intended to be a day-to-day guide of political positions and attitudes. These are determined constitutionally by the PNC resolutions, which are binding and enforceable. Without recognition of this fact, the political position of the PLO cannot be understood. One example should be sufficient to illustrate this point. Article 6 of the charter -- on which Israel bases its argument -- states that only those Jews who came to Palestine prior to the Zionist invasion will be permitted to stay. Yet the PNC resolution of 1971 calls for the establishment of a secular democratic state in which all Israeli Jews present in Israel on the day of the establishment of the democratic state will be entitled to full citizenship. Several other amendments to the charter have been added by successive PNCs.

Nevertheless, the charter argument was exploited extensively by Zionists and camp followers and, to a lesser extent, by some well-meaning international persons. Many Israelis, on the other hand, looked deeper and approached the problem in a realistic manner. Arie Lova Eliav, Uri Avnery, Matityahu Peled, and Yossi Amity, among others, dealt convincingly with the argument and emphasised its limitations.

The basic argument against the charter, besides Israel's objection to Article 6, is the assertion of the wish to liberate Palestine; this, it is felt, calls for the destruction of the state of Israel. Assuming that this is the PLO's intention and discounting the resolutions of the PNC of 1977 calling for the establishment of a Palestinian state on part of Palestine, none of the proponents of this argument has shown how the PLO can destroy the militarily powerful Israel, or why the Israeli establishment is disturbed when Palestinian leaders deny that they want to or can destroy the state of Israel.

## The terrorism argument

While accusing the PLO of terrorist activities, Israel carries out a ruthless campaign of terrorism in the Middle East and internationally. The task is assigned to the regular army and to special clandestine units of the Mossad. One of the most glaring examples of Israeli official terror occurred in February 1973 when a Libyan Arab Airlines Boeing 727 was forced down after straying into Sinai airspace, and 106 innocent passengers were killed. Other

examples include the assassination of numerous Palestinians in Beirut, Paris, Rome, Cyprus, and so on. The Moroccan waiter Bouchiki was assassinated in Lillehammer in July 1973.

Systematic Israeli terror in Lebanon has resulted in the flight of more than 200,000 Lebanese citizens and Palestinian refugees from the south of Lebanon and caused enormous damage and the loss of civilian lives. The use of sophisticated U.S. arms in these attacks led to official protests from the U.S. Department of State and an investigation by congressional committees.

In the occupied territories, terrorist practices have taken several forms, namely, the demolition of houses, large-scale arrests, systematic torture of detainees, plots on the lives of Palestinian mayors, and plots to destroy the Aqsa mosque, the second holiest shrine in Islam. Against this black record one must acknowledge with grateful admiration the courageous and honourable position of the Israeli Peace Camp, which opposed these practices with all the means at its disposal.

The PLO is in a state of war with Israel and is entitled to exercise the rights of a belligerent under the Geneva Convention, the U.N. Charter, and the U.N. anticolonial resolutions. As long as Palestinian rights continue to be denied, the PLO will continue to exercise its privileges as a belligerent. Once an honourable peace is established, it can be taken for granted that acts of belligerence will come to an end.

## Future prospects

The Likud coalition has convincingly demonstrated its inability to go beyond the separate peace treaty with Egypt by its refusal to relinquish the Palestinian occupied territories and the Syrian Golan Heights. The situation can only worsen if the Likud wins a third term in office. But what positive changes can be expected from the return of Labour to power?

The publication of the Labour party's political programme with its detailed solution for the conflict, has dashed all hopes for peace under a new labour government. The Labour Party envisions the imposition of the right of self-determination on the Palestinians of the heavily populated areas in "Judea, Samaria, and Gaza" (Article 13), after subjecting the PLO to "active defence" in the fields of security, and the ideological-political fields, that is, to physical, ideological, and political liquidation (Article 18). To liquidate the PLO would call for the Israeli army to engage the organisation's major bases and installations, which are located elsewhere, in Syria and Lebanon, for example. Article 27, then, affirms the intention of a Labour-led government to carry out the necessary "active defence" outside the borders of Israel, that is, on the northern front. While the liquidatory campaign is proceeding, the Labour government will apply itself to the creation of a "quiescent alternative" from the inhabitants of Judea, Samaria, and Gaza who oppose terror and recognise the right of Israel to exist (Article 17). The PLO is not permitted to recognise Israel as affirmed by Article 18 and confirmed by the defeat of the dovish proposal to extend the application of the Yaariv-Shevet formula to the PLO during the preparatory phase of the programme.

The Labour Party would proceed then, at a very slow pace, to negotiate a series of temporary agreements (Article 12) tailored to the security needs of Israel that will finally result in the return of "defined densely populated parts of Judea, Samaria and Gaza to Jordan." To achieve this objective, the Labour government does not plan to be idle but will expand and consolidate settlements in the extensive zone of "the Valley of Jordan (including the area to the northwest of the Dead Sea), in the Etzion Block, in the surroundings of Jerusalem, in the south of the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights." According to Article 29, this activity is considered to be a noble Zionist exercise, with redeeming "social, educational and pioneering values... designed to prove valuable in the political struggle for shaping the borders of peace." When "peace" is reached, this extensive zone, including Jerusalem and Golan, will be formally annexed and permanently placed under Israeli sovereignty (Articles 5, 30, and 21).

What the Labour Party programme fails to mention is that the coveted Palestinian zones comprise more than 50 per cent of the total area of the West Bank and Gaza, include more than 90 per cent of the arable land, and con-

tain nearly all of the water and other natural resources. When it is born in mind that the economy of the West Bank and Gaza is basically agrarian, the enormity of what the Labour Party proposes for the Palestinians becomes readily apparent. Confiscation of agricultural land -- the single most important source of livelihood in the West Bank and Gaza -- under the pretext of a security measure, is guaranteed to turn the people into paupers and force them to emigrate to find sustenance. The plan becomes a depopulation programme designed to empty the territories in preparation for annexation at a later stage.

The designs of the Labour Party on Egypt appear to be dubious. Articles 28 and 44 express the displeasure of the party at the Likud for agreeing to return the Sinai airfields, the Ellate sector, and the Alma oil fields to Egypt, which raises the possibility that a future Labour government might renege on the Sinai agreement. This suspicion is heightened by Article 40, which places on Egypt the obligation to reestablish for Israel its severed diplomatic relations with the states of Africa, a feat well beyond the power of Egypt.

Thus, regardless of who wins the next elections, Likud or Labour, the prospects are equally ominous. Only the emergence of the peace camp can avert inevitable disaster.

## The U.S. position

The closest that the U.S. government ever came to making a meaningful contribution to peace in the Middle East was when it cosponsored, together with the Soviet Union, the joint declaration of Oct. 1, 1977. The declaration called for the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East based on the right of all states in

**"Even at this late hour, perhaps it is not too late for the United States to undertake a serious revision of its definition of the national self-interest. Although a comprehensive peace in the Middle East might indeed threaten certain short-range interests of the United States, in the long term peace will serve the interests of the American people as well."**

the area to live within secure and recognised borders, and the implementation of Palestinian national rights. The PLO reacted positively by formally announcing its official acceptance of the declaration as a basis for a peaceful solution. Mysteriously enough, the declaration was disavowed by the United States soon afterwards and a valuable opportunity for peace was lost.

The responsibility for failure to achieve peace in the Middle East lies primarily with the United States. Israel's total military and economic dependence on the United States makes it impossible for Israel to reject peace without U.S. instruction. Such a grave decision can only be made on the grounds of national interest, which forces one to conclude that the interests of the United States, as viewed by the competent authorities, are not served by peace. It is of course the privilege of every sovereign state to define its interests independently, no matter how misguided such definitions might appear to outside observers. It is well worth remembering, however, that the greatest disasters in human history were brought about by erroneous definitions of national interests and by errors in political judgement. After all, it is the superpowers that make the supermistakes.

When peace in the Middle East is vetoed, two theoretical options remain: continuation of the current state of no war and no peace or the breakout of a new war. It is quite possible that U.S. strategists consider that the first option serves U.S. interests best. A reasonably logical case can be made for this line of thinking. It can be argued that the preservation of a healthy level of tension based on generalised fear will safeguard U.S. primacy in the area and preserve the considerable

U.S. interests there. Middle East states will scurry for U.S. favour; arms sales will increase; and, consequently, the military-industrial complex will flourish. The U.S. presence will weigh heavily on the nations of the Middle East.

This line of reasoning has a serious flaw, however. Nobody can guarantee, not even the powerful United States, that such an unstable state of affairs can continue forever. By opting for no war and no peace, the United States is in reality opting for war! Again, one can see how some U.S. interests can be served by a new war in the Middle East, provided that such a war is confined to the region and does not escalate into a nuclear holocaust. Because the probability of nuclear war cannot be excluded, it can only be inferred that U.S. policy not only is endangering the Middle East and its peoples but also is endangering the whole world and above all the people of the United States. The grave prospect place on the United States the moral burden of revising those definitions of national interest that carry the potential for triggering a nuclear holocaust.

U.S. authorities would be well advised to remember that they are other interests to consider besides those of the United States. Creative diplomacy is the delicate art of reconciling one's national interest with the legitimate interests of others. Unilateral imposition of one's will is at the root of diplomatic problems and can produce conflict and confrontation.

For the nations of the Middle East, survival is an imperative transcending all other interests and all hypothetical advantages accruing from good relations with the United States. When the nations finally discover that U.S. policies pose a serious threat to their survival, even the staunch ally among them will be forced to make an about-face and to look for new friends. The Arab World is clearly aware of this fact and has already begun to send unmistakable signals to the United States.

Europe and Japan also have legitimate interests in the Middle East. Unlike those of the United States, however, their interests are not at all served by accentuating tension in the region or by the outbreak of a new war. Apart from the spectre of a nuclear holocaust, the industrialised nations need the oil of the Middle East to survive, and because of this they are not happy with U.S. policies.

Israel, in turn, is bound to begin wondering why the United States denies it peace when peace is eminently available. The Israeli peace camp has already begun to ask this question and is reaching steadily growing segments of public opinion. Sooner than might be expected, the Israeli political leadership, which has placed U.S. interest above those of the Israeli people, will be bypassed when the instinct for survival ultimately and inevitably surfaces in Israel, and when the prophetic exhortations of Nahum Goldman (former president of the World Jewish Congress) are finally heeded. At this point, Israel and the United States will also part.

Even at this late hour, perhaps it is not too late for the United States to undertake a serious revision of its definition of the national self-interest. Although a comprehensive peace in the Middle East might indeed threaten certain short-range interests of the United States, in the long term peace will serve the interests of the American people well.

True peace in the area can be achieved only by implementing Palestinian national rights and establishing a proud and sovereign Palestinian state. As a first step in this direction, the PLO, as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, must be recognised. Once this happens, a formula acceptable to the PLO and endorsed by the two superpowers and Europe, such as in the joint U.S.-Soviet declaration of 1977, can be used to launch a definitive peace process. Justice will then be achieved and the rights of all of the people involved, including those of the United States, will be preserved.

Isam A. Sartawi, a member of the Palestine National Council (PNC) is an originator of the Palestinian Israeli dialogue. A graduate of Baghdad University Medical School, he completed advanced studies in cardiology at the Cleveland Clinic, Ohio. His article reprinted from the AEL Foreign Policy and Defence Review, which is published by American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, Washington D.C. and London.

سارواي



## Municipal budgets course opens

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani opened here Saturday a training course on the preparation of municipalities' budgets.

Taking part in the five-day course are 30 municipal employees who will be oriented on methods of developing their capabilities and skills in preparing budgets for municipalities.

Addressing the participants, the minister said the budget is the

backbone of the municipalities' work because funds available are the basic element that helps the municipalities carry out their various public services.

The course, being held at the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment, is organised by the Institute of Public Administration. The institute Saturday opened at its headquarters another training course on managing projects for 14 employees of various ministries.

According to the course's co-

ordinator Abdul Mubin Zaitoun, participants will be oriented on methods for developing their skills in the management of projects with the purpose of helping them to make the optimum utilisation of manpower and material resources available.

During the four-week course, participants will hear lectures and review several research projects on the implementation of projects and administrative and financial aspects pertaining to these projects.

## Ministry to form local directorates in villages

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment will shortly establish directorates in various governorates to carry out part of the ministry's work and activities, according to Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hassan Al Momani.

He told a meeting of senior aides that such directorates will be entrusted with such tasks as ratifying tenders, endorsing municipalities' budgets and supervising work by municipal officials. These directorates will have their own technical sections as well as administrative and financial divisions, he said.

## Delegations arrive for social security seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — Several delegations taking part in a symposium on social security arrived here Saturday. Participating in the symposium which will be on May 24 here under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan are members of the Arab Labour Organisation, the Federation of Arab Labour Unions, the Federation of Arab Social Security and the Council of Arab Economic Unity.

According to Social Security Corporation (SSC) Director General Farhi Obeid the symposium will discuss several working papers prepared by Arab social security experts. These papers he said will tackle issues pertaining to relations between employers and employees, the unification of a Arab terms used in social security and the inclusion of seasonal workers in the social security rules and regulations.

Mr. Obeid who will be leading the Jordanian delegation said that he will submit a working paper that will feature the Jordanian experiment in the social security.

## French agreed to finish direct dial system, says Ismail

AMMAN (Petra) — Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) Director-General Mohammad Sbaleh Ismail returned to Amman from Paris Friday evening after holding talks with the French government and the French company in charge of implementing the international direct dial telephone exchange project in Jordan.

The talks were aimed at introducing an amendment to an

agreement previously reached between Jordan and France for the installation of the telephone exchange, he said. These talks have culminated in an agreement under which the French side undertakes to complete the project by November 1982 so as to be operational in December.

Components needed for installing the telephone exchange will start arriving in Amman in the coming month, Mr. Ismail said.

Mr. Ismail who went to Paris on Monday said that the project which was to have been completed by August of 1981 had been delayed for reasons beyond control, which he attributed to the French company's internal difficulties and administrative changes.

The French government finances the project under the Jordanian-French financial protocol.

## Obeidat calls on local governors to keep apace with modern developments

IRBID (Petra) — Minister of Interior Ahmad Obeidat spoke here Saturday on the need for local governors to apply rules and regulations while keeping apace with developments of the modern age.

He was speaking at a ceremony held at Yarmouk University for distributing certificates to local governors who took part in a train-

ing course in management and public administration, organised by the university's Continuing Education and Community Service Department.

At the outset of the ceremony, Yarmouk University President Adnan Badran outlined the development of the university and its future programmes. He also presented the minister with the

university's shield. After the ceremony, Mr. Obeidat visited the military books exhibition at the university's library and the marine life exhibition which was opened Saturday.

Afterwards, the minister called at Irbid governor's office and held a meeting with Governor Abd Khalaf Daoudiyeh and his senior aides to discuss a number of issues.



## Prince Hassan pays visit to Chicago Board of Trade

CHICAGO — C.C. Odum, vice chairman of the Chicago Board of Trade (left) gestures in conversation with His Royal Highness Crown Prince

Hassan during the Prince's visit to the board on Friday. The visit was part of Prince Hassan's itinerary in Chicago. (A.P. wirephoto)



American tourists line up before one of their Fords (Photo by Youssef Al 'Allan)

## Amman gets a glimpse of the thirties, Ford style

By Samira Kassar  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — You may happen to have caught sight of a spectacle that made you stop your car, stare and wonder whether a new film on life in the 1930s was being filmed in Jordan. Throughout last week, four Ford Model A cars of the early 1930s have been driving around Amman or parked outside the Amman Hotel near Jabal Amman's Fourth Circle. The sight is certainly reminiscent of the film *Bonnie and Clyde*, and for those old enough to remember, it may have brought back memories of the good old days when such cars were a common sight, at least in the United States, and driven by the affluent few, lucky enough to own such a model.

The four cars in question are not film models, but genuine Model A Fords — in tip-top condition — being driven on a trip around the world through 23 different countries. Jordan is the 15th country to be covered so far by the valiant, sturdy old cars.

The owners of the cars are driving themselves and enjoying "the experience of a lifetime" in the process. They all belong to the Ford Model A Club, which has a worldwide membership of 13,000 Ford Model A owners and enthusiasts.

William Ingwersen, a dentist from Los Angeles, and his wife Jarlene are driving a 1931 Victoria Model A. Kurt Petersen, a carpenter with Boeing, and Judi

McMillan, a computerist, are driving a special delivery Model A truck dating back to 1931. Boh Meyer, who owns a service station and garage in Cincinnati, Ohio, and his wife, Dottie, are touring the world in their 1930 model A Coupe. Bruce Davis, a telephone technician with Bell, and his wife Diane, a book-keeper, drove their convertible sedan Model A Ford all the way from San Francisco.

### Addictive habit

All eight of them are "addicted to the habit of having fun with Ford Models" and a trip around the world in their prized cars seemed like the best way to indulge in this habit. The four-month trip is for the greater part being financed by the participants themselves. They were turned down by no less than 600 corporations approached for sponsorship purposes. One company, the Jim Beam Distillery Company for Bourbon, agreed to give \$1,500 towards the expenses of each car.

Preparations for this global car drive, mainly undertaken for the sake of adventure and to prove the merit of the Ford Model A, began three years ago. Besides having to make the necessary arrangements to pay their expenses, the eight drivers had to obtain entry visas to 23 countries and get 14 inoculations for their health records, which in the event were never demanded at any of the border posts.

Leaving the United States on

### Seminar held on community centres

AMMAN (Petra) — The role and activities of community centres in poor and underdeveloped districts were discussed at a meeting held here Saturday under the chairmanship of Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti.

Participants, who represented the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund, the University of Jordan and the General Union of Voluntary Societies also reviewed two working papers in this connection.

During the meeting, Mrs. Mufti spoke about the aims of these community centres and the nature of their activities. She pointed out that her ministry establishes community centres in cooperation with government departments and voluntary institutions and called for those concerned to conduct a comprehensive survey with the purpose of locating areas where such centres are mostly needed.

### Agricultural Credit Corporation,

### Ramtha granted JD 702,000 in loans

RAMTHA (Petra) — The Agricultural Credit Corporation's branch here granted loans totalling JD 702,000 to farmers in Ramtha district during this year.

The loans will be used to finance projects of irrigation, the drilling of artesian wells and reclamation of rain-fed regions. The branch last year granted 58 farmers a total of JD 206,000 in loans to finance the establishment of dairy farms, and the purchase of farm equipment.

### Jordanian gets two years for theft

AMMAN (Petra) — A Jordanian citizen by the name of Abdul Halim Ahmad Sandouqa has been sentenced by the military court to two months in prison for theft. Another citizen, Mohammad Omar Ahmad has been sentenced to 10 years for negligence in his duties which led to the wastage of public funds. He will also pay JD 141,580 fine.

### Special committee begins auditing roll-over list companies in Zarqa

ZARQA (Petra) — A special committee set up to audit gambling roll-over-list companies which had been closed down for carrying out activities against the law carried out Saturday part of its task.

The committee, formed by Zarqa District Governor Salem Al Qudah opened up the offices of one of these companies and compiled an inventory list of its contents, seized all documents found in the company's offices and referred them to the district governor's office.

### Police celebrate Isra'

AMMAN (Petra) — A ceremony to mark the anniversary of Al Isra' wal Mi'raj was held at the Police Sciences Academy Saturday under the patronage of Public Security Director Mohammad Idris.

Awqaf Under-Secretary Abdul Salam Al Abbadi spoke during the ceremony explaining the meanings of Isra' and its impact on the propagation of Islam.

Also speaking was the Public Security Department's Public Relations Director Ibrahim Harb.

In Zarqa, another celebration on the occasion was held there Saturday afternoon. Speakers stressed the need for closing Muslim ranks and the pooling of Arab and Muslim resources for the liberation of Al Aqsa Mosque and other holy shrines in the occupied Arab territories.

### Today's weather

Fine weather with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba wind will be northwesterly fresh and the sea calm.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	14	27
Aqaba	21	35
Deserts	14	31
Jordan Valley	17	33

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 26, Aqaba 35. Humidity readings: Amman 28 per cent, Aqaba 22 per cent.

### Jordan Times reporters

The Jordan Times has vacancies for full-time news reporters.

Candidates should have excellent command of English and Arabic, both written and spoken. Journalistic experience is an asset.

Apply in writing or in person to:

The Editor  
The Jordan Times  
Jordan Press Foundation  
University Rd., P.O. Box 6710  
Amman - Jordan

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Fully furnished deluxe studio consisting of one bedroom, kitchen, bathroom and veranda with central heating and separate entrance.

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### CAR FOR SALE

1978 Mercedes-Benz 280 SEL metallic blue, in excellent condition. 64,000 kilometres.

Price JD 10,000

If interested, contact Mr. Khouri, 67173 between 11 a.m. & 7 p.m.

### WHAT'S GOING ON

#### Exhibitions

\* Prints by Sahar Kamhawi at the Jordanian Association of Plastic Art, Jabal Al Luwaidel, opposite the French Cultural Centre.

\* Paintings by Janine Saal, at the Alia Art Gallery.  
\* Marine Life in the Gulf of Aqaba, at the Faculty of Biology, Yarmouk University.

#### Film

\* Bartleby, at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m.

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If interested please call 61424, Amman.

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# Jordan Times

Responsible Editor: **MUHAMMAD AMAR**  
 Managing Editor: **GEORGE S. HAWATMISH**  
 Editor: **ROBERT TRESS**  
 Circulation Manager: **JOHN W. HARRIS**  
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## How not to do it

UNITED STATES Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger has told an audience at the Foreign Policy Association in Washington, D.C. that American arms sales to Jordan and other Arab states must be viewed in the context that the U.S. commitment to Israel's security is an "unshakable fact", and that America is firmly committed to maintaining Israel's technological superiority over the Arab states. Mr. Weinberger then went on to add that the U.S. wants to establish a network of alliances and a network of friends in the region so as to deter attack against the U.S. and its allies and also to protect the security of Israel. "We think we can do that best if we have more than one friend in the Middle East," he added.

How interesting. We suggest that Mr. Weinberger's performance at the Foreign Policy Association be re-enacted and

documented on film, and shown to all future American diplomats and foreign policy decision-makers as the way that senior American officials should not act if their aim is to win friends and enhance the interests of the United States in the Middle East. Mr. Weinberger, wittingly or otherwise, has pinpointed the fundamental flaw in American policy in the region—the desire to enhance security relationships with Arab states while doing so only, or primarily, within the context of America's commitment to Israeli military superiority. Isn't it clear that somewhere down the road the American commitment to Israel and the American desire for Arab friends will clash, leaving America with nice sounding principles but an unworkable policy and a dwindling circle of real friends? Or has that happened already? Is that the lesson of the past five years?

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

### The Jerusalem equation

AL RA'I: Israel Friday celebrated what Zionists chose to call the anniversary of the unification of Jerusalem. This is their version of explaining the usurpation of the Holy City and their occupation of Arab territory in defiance of all norms and international principles. Regardless of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin's promises of maintaining the unification of Jerusalem under the Zionist flag, the fate of the Holy City should not be left to his will or to the outbiddings of the Israeli political parties. The future of Jerusalem can only be determined by a new Arab-Islamic stand capable of handling all challenges.

Needless to say that the creation of this aspired stand requires from all Arab leaderships to rise above their differences with which they have been boring their own people. The Arab leaders should exert real efforts to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon; and should extend all support for Iraq in its defence of Arab rights, and establish peace in the eastern flank of the Arab homeland so that time and effort can be dedicated for creating a new reality and a new strong stand with which to confront the common enemy.

Israel's intransigence and its basic strategy are founded on the assumption that the Arab countries will remain divided and weak, and no doubt, Israel is working relentlessly to perpetuate this situation. Therefore, any change in this equation, coupled with building a strong Arab-Islamic front, is bound to undermine Israel's calculations and assumptions. This change should be brought about because there is no other way, and there is no alternative left. It should be noted, however, that the time element is of vital importance and therefore any further procrastination or hesitation will be harmful to the cause. We have all the potentials and all the elements of strength; what is needed now is to pool our resources and handle them in an effective manner that would have a

### Nurturing Afro-Arab ties

direct bearing on the course of events, which of course means a direct bearing on the future of Jerusalem.

AL DUSTOUR: Good relations between Arab and African nations are not a novelty nor are such relations an offshoot of unexpected events. Over the centuries, African and Arab states have had close cultural and economic cooperation. Furthermore, Arab states in Africa play a leading role in the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and contribute effectively towards bolstering Afro-Arab cooperation and friendship. In recent times, Afro-Arab relations have been characterised with strong Arab support for African liberation movements; and the Arabs have been very generous in offering loans and grants to African development. We very much want such state of affairs to continue and prosper. Yet, this relationship is today facing a difficult test because of Israel's conspiracies and its expansionist designs in black Africa. This makes it imperative for the Arabs to exert all efforts to maintain their good relations with Africa and to help its nations overcome all forms of backwardness. The Arabs must also help African countries stop all Israeli infiltration in the continent where Israel hopes to restore the influence of imperialist powers. Israel is now working relentlessly to restore its diplomatic relations with African states promising them aid from the United States to help their development. One of these states, Zaire, has succumbed to temptations and restored its relations with Israel, prompting some Arab states to sever relations with the Kinshasa government.

The Arabs should adopt a more positive stand, especially towards African nations that refuse to restore relations with Israel because the Zionist state still refuses to recognise the rights of the Palestinian people.

# Israeli authorities use violence and censorship to suppress reporting from occupied territories

## 'You cannot take pictures here!'

In recent months there has been increased U.S. press coverage of Israeli repression against Palestinian and Syrian Arabs in the occupied territories. Israeli officials have charged that this increased coverage is primarily due to PLO and Syrian terror tactics which have intimidated the western press. Although this accusation was rebutted by executives of the Washington Post and ABC-TV (both major targets of the charges), it was widely discussed in the U.S. press.

Little attention, however, has been given to the "terror tactics" employed by the Israeli military and armed Israeli settlers in their efforts to block reporting from the occupied Golan Heights and the West Bank.

The ADC (American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee) frequently receives reports from West Bank Palestinians who note that Western newspeople or cameramen have been shot, or had their cameras smashed or confiscated by Israeli military personnel. Few of these incidents are even reported in the U.S. press.

Some in Israel have begun to challenge these fre-

quent incidents of military violence and threats against the press. For example in a March 15, 1982 editorial, a leading Israeli daily *Ha'aretz* protested the authorities' efforts to block all reporting on repression in the Golan Heights.

For almost two months the Israelis imposed a total blockade of the Druze villages in the Golan Heights. According to *Ha'aretz*:

"The telephones have been cut off. The villages are surrounded by barbed wire and by road-blocks. The Druze are imprisoned in their villages without food supplies, without proper medical services, without drugs and without other essentials. Some people are without electricity. Herdsmen are not allowed to graze their flocks. Peasants may not cultivate their fields or look after their orchards. Israeli journalists have been forbidden to enter the villages.

The Golan Heights are today out of bounds for journalists."

A major article written by Raviv Rosenthal on this subject appeared in *Al-Ha'ishmar's* weekly supplement *Hovav* (Feb. 19, 1982).

Television camera-men are not permitted to enter the occupied territories. They are declared a closed area in case of almost every political event, and both the Israeli and the international public therefore receive a distorted and partial picture of the real situation.

In October 1981, a group of boys was demonstrating in Ramallah. Eli Fastman from Kibbutz Geshar Haziv was working as camera-man for the European Visions agency. He filmed Israeli soldiers, who were standing on the rooftops, pointing their guns down towards the streets, and then opening fire. His camera then swung on the ground, showing some boys lying in the gutter with leg wounds. That night, his film was broadcast by television stations all over the world.

According to some camera-men, that film marked the end of a relatively liberal era. After that, filming became difficult, and today it is impossible to record what is happening in the territories, especially on the Arab side.

"We have ceased to mirror the reality in the West Bank," says Gideon Gitai, a freelance press photographer from Jerusalem. "Whenever something happens in the West Bank, we are prevented from taking pictures."

"It is impossible to cover the West Bank properly," adds Rafiq Halabi, who reports events in the territories for Israeli television. "Whenever there is what is called by the army 'an operation', we are prevented from filming. During 90 per cent of the serious demonstrations in the West Bank we were simply absent". I spoke to many press photographers and TV camera-men, and they all agreed with this assessment.

### Violence and detention

There are two ways of stopping TV crews. One is by simply using violence. On November 20th

1981, a BBC crew was prevented from covering a demonstration in Nablus... (censorship cut)... They were driven out of Halhoul by threats, and harassed from reporting the demonstration.

Two days later, the same team was driven out of Ramallah. They were also prevented from filming the deportation of the mayors. The crews was on its way to them, but it was stopped while still within Israel's pre-1967 borders.

During the same period, a UPI film was confiscated and not returned. Regulations actually forbid the confiscation of film.

In November 1981, a UPTV cameraman, Arye Rosenfeld, was removed, after a Palestinian flag had been hoisted over Bethlehem university. Two weeks later, he has arrested in Ramallah. Two other camera-men, Ed Cheyney and Yehuda Hamel, have been detained at Ramallah police station.

As a result of such incidents, of which only a few are listed above, a clear order was published in January 1981 regarding the coverage of the territories by camera-men. Among other things, the order banned the use of physical force against film crews. The local commanders in the territories must know about this order, but violence has remained the best way of getting rid of a camera-man.

Two months ago, an NBC crew covering the demonstrations by students and lecturers at Bir Zeit university following its closure experienced that violence twice. First they had a taste of the teargas. Dozens of teargas grenades were used to disperse the demonstrators. Several were detained. The area remained filled with smoke. A few minutes later, NBC's camera-man Arya Kavilio arrived on the scene together with an Israeli press photographer. Soldiers threw teargas grenades directly at Kavilio, and one of the soldiers tried to grab his camera. At the end of a mini-battle, it

remained in the hands of the TV reporter. The press photographer entered a nearby shop and was offered onions by the shopkeeper to counter-act the effect of the gas. All this took place without there having been any closure orders, or any order forbidding the taking of pictures.

"The system is quite simple", comments Eli Fastmann, "they hit your equipment and they hit you, until you move on. Or they detain you for being there. I was detained hundreds of times."

Gideon Gitai remarks: "Two months ago I passed the village of Burkan in the West Bank. There I saw two border guard jeeps. Soldiers were standing on the hill and were beating Arabs with clubs. I went closer in order to film them. An officer told me to stop, and I asked him whether the area was closed. He replied: 'If you don't give me that film, we'll break your camera', and tried to detain me. I escaped."

"Some two months ago, we sent a team to cover an Arab demonstration against Menachem Milson", adds Micky Mola, a producer for the CNN cable TV network. "The team filmed in the old campus of Bir Zeit, in order to show that the university was closed. Soldiers attacked us, took our camera and detained us for several hours without any orders."

"According to regulations, camera-men and journalists should not be harmed", comments army spokesman Yacov Even. "I know about the exceptions", he adds, "but on the whole they are not touched, and I insist that I must be told whenever there is any trouble with a camera-man or journalist, or that another official representative is contacted. This is done according to the same regulations, and it is very liberal."

### Catch 22 in the West Bank

The regulations introduced in January 1981 provided a

framework for the problem, but did not make the camera-man's job any easier. Instead, it created a "Catch 22" situation.

Instead of a simple eviction of camera crews from certain areas, there was now the "closure of an area for security reasons". Such a closure was in line with the regulations, and once a closure order could be produced by a soldier, there was no point in arguing. However, cameramen increasingly feel that closure orders are issued by the dozen and quite arbitrarily. "The soldiers carry stocks of such orders, some of them even unsigned", says Micky Mola. There were cases in which soldiers first closed an area and only afterwards obtained an official order.

Eli Fastmann shows me a brief video of a stone barricade in Ramallah. Two hours earlier, students had been demonstrating there, but now there was no-one. Yet an army officer moves the camera-man away. Eli asks to see the closure order. The officer replies that there is such an order at the military government headquarters. If Eli wants to see it, he can go there and look at it. "You have to go, do you understand Hebrew?" says the officer. "This area is closed, move on or we'll move you by force". Indeed, force is soon seen to be used: a hand is raised towards the camera-man. Eli continues to film the deserted stone barricade in the "area closed for security reasons".

### Contradiction of interests

David Rovinger, a veteran Israeli photographer for Time, sees the matter in a different light. It is clear to him that the army is interested in preventing photographic coverage of the West Bank not purely for "security reasons".

The army would prefer to live without the press altogether. "The claim that we disturb them in doing their duty of maintaining order in the West Bank is true," he says. "Those who agree with the occupation think that the press should not be there. Anyone who goes there in order to take pictures is necessarily getting involved in a political conflict."

It is obvious that if I was not here as a photographer, then there would be fewer demonstrations, yet whatever the situation, I am still the occupier. If one opposes the occupation, one has to take pictures and cause a disturbance, not by devious means or by organising riots, but by merely being there. The army won't let the press operate here, and the press is powerless against the army. Public opinion is with the army, and regards us as enemies."

There is a basic contradiction of interests between an occupying force and a free democratic press. According to Art Kenet, he started to think "after they moved

us on arbitrarily so many times, that perhaps army regulations were being used in order to prevent the world from seeing what is happening in the occupied territories.

In fact, all the photographers have by now reached that conclusion. The army and the state of Israel want to prevent the world from knowing the truth, and they are succeeding in doing so.

The result is that the world knows that Israel has something to hide. "No-body would have bought my film of the stone barricade, which I took for weekly news", remarks Eli Fastmann.

"But when it shows how an Israeli officer is pushing you away and waving his club at you, the film gets snapped up and the whole world discovers that Israel restricts our freedom to cover events and hides what is happening in the West Bank."

### A question of democracy

Rafiq Halabi thinks the main issue is one of democracy. "The whole world knows that people in the territories don't want Israel there", he says, "but when you close the area the question of democracy arises. Are we still in a democratic state in which both sides of an argument can be shown? I don't believe in 'truth by balance', because I don't know who is in charge of the balancing. And I don't believe in the 'will of the people'."

Television should show everything, and everything should be debatable... Why are they fighting us? Because of the negative pictures we give of the territories?"

Our news programmes border on propaganda. Every item has to be cleared by the director general. Believe me, television does not show over half of the national resurgence which is occurring in the territories. And it is not true that they demonstrate only when there are TV cameras around. They demonstrate for their cause irrespective of TV.

Gush Emunim, on the other hand, demonstrate only in front of the TV cameras. So let us stop apologising. There is no equality here in freedom of expression, because Arabs don't have the same opportunities as do as have Jews."

Unfortunately, adds Halabi, TV is a mirror of the nation. When the nation gets excited about the territory, TV gets excited. Now Zvi Shimoni says that I come back with too much material from the territories.

Perhaps it does not interest people any more, it interests only a handful from *Ha'ishmar*, only Yehuda Litani and Danny Rubinstein and some fifty others.

Yet the territories are our own Poland, our own El Salvador. And if you want someone to hate, we have our own Yarovzelski. I am not optimistic about the future. I am afraid. "It will not end well."

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY

## JORDAN TELEVISION

### CHANNEL 3

4:30 ..... Koran  
4:45 ..... Emergencies  
5:00 ..... Space Stars  
5:40 ..... Feature Film for Children  
6:15 ..... Animals Kingdom  
6:25 ..... Merlin and Haly  
7:00 ..... Programme Review  
7:10 ..... Sports  
8:00 ..... News in Arabic  
8:30 ..... Arabic Series  
9:30 ..... Documentary  
10:15 ..... Arabic Series  
11:10 ..... News in Arabic

### CHANNEL 6

6:00 ..... French programme  
7:00 ..... News in French  
7:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
7:45 ..... Documentary  
8:00 ..... News in Arabic  
8:30 ..... Special Programme on Army Day  
9:10 ..... Second Change  
10:00 ..... News in English  
10:15 ..... Flamingo Road

## RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM  
& 99 MHz, FM

7:00 ..... Sign on  
7:01 ..... Morning Show  
7:30 ..... News Bulletin  
7:40 ..... Morning Show  
7:50 ..... News Bulletin  
8:00 ..... News Bulletin  
8:30 ..... Pop Session  
10:30 ..... Sign off  
11:00 ..... News Bulletin  
12:00 ..... Pop Session  
13:00 ..... News Bulletin  
13:30 ..... Pop Session  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... News Bulletin  
14:30 ..... Instrumentals  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:30 ..... Instrumentals  
16:35 ..... Old Favourites  
17:00 ..... Listeners' Choice  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:05 ..... Jazz Hour  
19:00 ..... News Bulletin  
19:30 ..... Instrumentals

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT  
04:00 Newslet 04:30 A World of Wind  
and Grass 04:45 Financial Review 04:55  
Reflections 05:00 World News: British  
Press Review 05:15 Letterbox 05:30  
English 05:45 Letter from America  
06:00 Newslet 06:30 Cup Final High-  
lights 07:00 World News: News about  
Britain 07:15 From Our Own Cor-  
respondent 07:30 Sarah and Company  
08:30 World News: Reflections 08:45  
The Pleasure's Yours 09:00 World  
News: News about Britain 09:15 Radio  
Newslet 9:30 Play of the Week 09:45  
Sports Review 10:15 The Art of Jullian  
Bram 10:30 Religious Service 11:00  
World News: News about Britain 11:15  
Letter from America 11:30 Play of the  
Week 12:00 World News: Commentary  
12:15 Good Books 12:30 Short Story  
12:45 The Tony Mott Request Show  
14:30 Hancock's Half Hour 15:00 Radio  
Newslet 15:15 Concert Hall 16:00  
World News: Commentary 16:15 From  
our own Correspondent 16:35 Financial  
Review 16:45 Letter from America  
17:00 World News: Meridian 17:40  
Reflections 17:45 Sportscall 18:00  
World News: News about Britain 18:15  
Radio Newslet 18:30 25 Years of  
Laugh 19:15 The Moon and Spence  
19:30 Rennie Scott's 20th World News:  
Commentary 20:15 Letterbox 20:30  
Sunday Half-Hour 21:00 The Poem  
Islet 21:15 The Pleasure's Yours 22:00  
World News 22:09 Science in Action  
22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sportscall 23:00  
World News: Commentary 23:15 Letter  
from America 23:30 Conductor's Gal-  
lery

## VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT  
03:00 The Breakfast Show: 16:15 Special  
English Feature: People in America  
16:30 Music USA: Standards 17:00  
News and New Products (USA) 17:15  
Cities Choice 17:30 Studio One 18:00

## Special English: News/Worlds and their

stories, feature "People in America"  
18:30 Music USA (Standards) 19:00  
News and Topical Reports 19:15 News  
Horizons 19:30 Issues in the News 20:00  
Special English: News/Worlds and their  
stories 20:15 The Concert Hall 21:00  
News and New Products USA 21:15 Cities  
Choice 21:30 Studio One

## AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals  
and departures are provided to the  
Jordan Times by the Airline Information  
Department at Amman Airport, Tel.  
92205-6. They should always be verified  
by phone before the arrival or departure  
of the flight.

## ARRIVALS:

5:30 ..... Cairo (EA)  
5:40 ..... Oar-es-Salam (BA)  
6:55 ..... Agaba  
9:00 ..... Cairo  
9:30 ..... Jeddah (SV)  
9:40 ..... Dhahran  
9:45 ..... Kuwait  
10:00 ..... Dubai, Abu Dhabi  
10:15 ..... Beirut  
10:40 ..... Ohahrn, Riyadh (SV)  
10:50 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
10:50 ..... Jeddah (SV)  
16:30 ..... Madrid  
16:55 ..... Agaba  
17:00 ..... Cairo  
17:15 ..... New York, Vienna  
17:30 ..... London, Paris  
18:00 ..... Cairo  
18:05 ..... Paris, Beirut (AF)  
18:15 ..... Zurich, Geneva (SR)  
18:45 ..... Ceeblana  
19:30 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
19:50 ..... Cairo (EA)  
20:30 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
21:30 ..... Baghdad  
22:00 ..... Cairo (EA)  
06:30 ..... Baghdad  
01:00 ..... Cairo

## DEPARTURES:

3:30 ..... Cairo  
5:15 ..... Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)  
6:45 ..... Beirut

## 7:00

Agaba  
London (BA)  
Rome (Alitalia)  
Cairo (EA)  
Beirut (MEA)  
Rome  
Amsterdam, New York  
Athens  
Cairo  
Riyadh, Ohahrn (SV)  
Agaba  
Kuwait (KAC)  
Jeddah (SV)  
Baghdad  
Beirut, Larnaca  
Kuwait (SR)  
Dhahran  
Jeddah  
Bahrain, Doha  
Abu Dhabi  
Cairo  
Baghdad  
Bangkok  
Dubai, Muscat  
Cairo (EA)  
Cairo (EA)

## EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:  
Amman:  
Hibam Abu Anqash ..... 83123  
Othman Mustafa Othman ..... 74024

Zarga:  
Hisham Sharabati ..... (-)

Irbid:  
Radwan Al Sa'd ..... 73877

PHARMACIES:  
Amman:  
Al Salan ..... 36730  
Nasikh ..... 23672  
Al Haditha ..... 30836

Zarga:  
Abu Sharh ..... (-)

Irbid:  
Bashir ..... 3743

TAXIS:  
Jerusalem ..... 39655  
Tata ..... 25021  
Faisal ..... 23851  
Al durj ..... 61028

## CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre ..... 41520  
British Council ..... 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37009  
Goethe Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 43203  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
Haye Arts Centre ..... 65195  
Al Hussein Youth City ..... 67181  
Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793  
Y.W.M.A. ..... 64251  
Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111  
University of Jordan Library ..... 84365/84366

## SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings  
every second and fourth Wednesday at  
the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every  
first and third Wednesday at the Inter-  
continental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday  
at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings  
every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn,  
1.30 p.m.

## MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military  
memorabilia dating from the Arab  
Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman.  
Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Sunday to  
Friday. Closed on Saturdays. Tel.  
64240.  
Fetihara Museum: Jewelry and cos-  
tumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics  
from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th  
centuries). The Roman Theatre,  
Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5  
p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.  
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to  
150 year old items such as costumes,  
weapons, musical instruments, etc.  
Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.  
closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.  
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an  
excellent collection of the antiquities of  
Jordan. Jabal Al Qura (Clotel Hill).  
Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.  
(Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m.  
- 4.00 p.m.) Closed on Tuesdays.  
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a col-  
lection of paintings, ceramics, and

sculpture by contemporary Islamic  
artists from most of the Muslim coun-  
tries and a collection of paintings by  
19th Century orientalist artists. Mu-  
tazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening  
hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30

p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed on Tuesdays.  
Tel. 30128

## PRAYER TIMES

Fajr ..... 3:57

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal	100.4/100.9	UAE dirham	92.5/93.9	Italian lire	4.33
Lebanese pound	68.7/69.4	Omani rial	99.9/99.9	Lira every 100	36.8/37
Syrian pound	57.1/57.6	U.S. dollar	343/345.8	Japanese yen	143.8/144.7
Iraqi dinar	593.6/600.6	U.K. sterling	614.3/618	(for every 100)	133.8/134.8
Kuwaiti dinar	1198.3/1202.5	W. German mark	148.7/149.6	Dutch guilder	78.8/79.3
Egyptian pound	339.2/343	Swiss franc	174.3/175.3	Belgian franc	84.8/85.3
Qatari riyal	94.2/94.5	French franc	57.1/57.4	Swedish crown	94.9/95.1

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Amman (government)	75111	Fire, fire, police	199
Civil Defence rescue	61111	Fire headquarters	22090
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2	Cablegram or telegram	18
Municipal water service (emergency)	71125-6-7-8	Telephone:	
Najdah roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken)	21111, 37777	Information	12
24 hours a day for emergency	92205/92206	Jordan and Middle East trunk calls	10
Airport information (ALIA)	73111	Overseas radio and satellite calls	17
Jordan Television	74111	Telephone maintenance and repair service	11

## MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	110	70	Apples (Starken)	230	200
Eggplant (small)	180	140	Lemons	220	180
Potatoes (imported)	210	160	Oranges (Shamout)	300	150
Marrow (small)	150	200	Oranges (Valencia)	120	150
Cucumber (small)	180	120	Cauliflowers (white)	180	100
Cucumber (large)	280	240	Carrot	110	90
Hot Green Pepper	300	150	Grapefruit	151	120
Sweet Pepper	180</				



## U.S., EEC states intensify trade dispute

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. and West European officials have intensified their dispute over trade issues by accusing each other of trying to shed the blame for their own domestic economic troubles.

Sir Roy Denman, external affairs director-general of the EEC commission, raised hackles in Washington with an unusually blunt attack on U.S. trade policies in a speech delivered in Houston earlier this week.

"There is an attempt to shift the blame for certain difficult conditions in the United States to foreigners in general and Europeans in particular," Sir Roy said, echoing a sentiment also voiced recently by Japanese officials.

But Sir Roy warned that if the U.S. imposed stiff duties on European steel imports later this year in response to U.S. producers' complaints that their overseas rivals are unfairly subsidised by their governments, there would be "blood on the floor."

According to Sir Roy, this could be in the form of the filing of formal trade complaints against the United States by the European Economic Community.

U.S. officials confessed to some irritation about Sir Roy's remarks, but managed to take them in stride.

"You have got to expect these concerns to bubble over from time to time," U.S. Deputy Trade Rep-

resentative David MacDonald told Reuters. "I don't think it changes the situation at all."

"I have absolutely no doubt the Europeans are extremely irritated and are seriously considering showing us how much they can hurt us," another official said. "We've been expecting this for some time."

U.S. Trade Representative Bill Brock told a business audience this week that the new rhetoric probably represented "a need to bang us around a little bit" and he responded with some tough words of his own.

"We know how frustrated they are and how worried they are, but we are not the cause of their prob-

lems. They have subsidised too much for too long. They have kept too many industries in place that are not competitive," he said.

Mr. Brock also rejected European suggestions that the United States should find some way to deal with the steel issue other than by imposing stiff duties.

"There comes a time when you have to play by the rules," he said.

Mr. Brock said he was somewhat surprised that the Europeans were raising the issue of U.S. tax laws that permit American companies operating abroad to defer tax payments. The Europeans argue that this deferral represents an unfair subsidy.

## U.S., Soviets discuss grain pact

PARIS (R) — The United States and the Soviet Union were due to start a second day of talks on grain trade here with Moscow's large farm imports from Argentina threatened by the Falkland Islands crisis.

The discussions, held under a long-term U.S.-Soviet grain pact, provide a chance for Moscow to diversify its grain supplies in the light of the escalating crisis.

They are the third set of talks since President Reagan lifted an embargo on grain sales to Moscow in April, 1981, and the first since relations deteriorated after the Polish declaration of martial law last December.

Argentina was one of the few major grain-exporting countries which did not join the embargo imposed by former president Jimmy Carter in 1980 after Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan.

It took advantage of poor Soviet grain crops over the last three years to boost exports of cereals and meat to Moscow.

Trade analysts following the talks noted that Moscow has recently avoided the Argentine grain market. They said this could mean it wants to use the talks to diversify imports.

Other analysts have said that the Soviet Union may fear an unstable political situation in Argentina if the Falklands conflict goes against it.

## U.S. inflation runs at 6.6%

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. inflation is running at an annual rate of 6.6 per cent following a marginal rise in consumer prices last month, the government said Friday.

The Labour Department said the consumer price index rose by 0.2 per cent last month after seasonal adjustment.

In March the index fell by 0.3 per cent, its first drop since August 1981.

If prices continued to rise at the April rate for the rest of the year, inflation in 1982 would be just three per cent, the department said.

Inflation has been declining in the United States for several months, a trend that President Reagan has cited as proof that his programme of tax and budget cuts is working.

Since he took office in January 1981, inflation has dropped steadily, falling from 12.4 per cent in 1980 to eight per cent in 1981.

Treasury Secretary Donald Regan predicted this week that it would fall to between six and 6.5 per cent this year, a percentage point lower than official administration projections issued in January.

President Reagan's critics argue that inflation has fallen because of the Federal Reserve Board's efforts to restrict the growth of the money supply rather than administration tax and budget policies.

They say a lower inflation rate has come at the expense of a steeper recession that has sent business profits into a tailspin and pushed the unemployment rate to 9.4 per cent, its highest level in

more than 40 years.

The Labour Department said the April rise was largely due to increased housing and food costs.

Housing costs, which dropped 0.3 per cent in March, were up 0.8 per cent in April and 8.6 per cent higher than one year ago.

Higher mortgage interest rates and higher house prices accounted for most of the increase.

Food prices showed a similar pattern, rising 0.3 per cent in April after a 0.3 per cent decline in March.

Petrol prices have fallen 12.5 per cent in the last year.

## OPEC monitoring committee to meet soon

QUITO (OPECNA) — Eduardo Ortega Gomez, president of the 64th OPEC conference, said Friday that the OPEC ministerial market monitoring committee will meet again soon and that an extraordinary OPEC meeting was also possible.

He said there had been no reports of non-compliance by any member country with the production quotas set by OPEC last March.

He was addressing a press conference at the conclusion of the two-day 64th OPEC conference meeting.

Also present were Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan minister of mines and energy and the OPEC secretary general, Marc Nan Nguema.

On Mexico's joining OPEC, he said "OPEC is not a closed organisation". He said there were certain criteria for admission, which the country concerned should fulfil.

Mr. Humberto Calderon Berti, Venezuelan minister of mines and energy, told the news conference that the OPEC production ceiling would be kept as long as necessary to maintain equilibrium between

supply and demand.

An OPEC long-term strategy, he said conditions in the market today were different from what they were before, with coal becoming more important.

Mr. Calderon said that OPEC experts would report to the ministerial market monitoring committee before the next conference in Lagos.

He said demand for OPEC crude would pick up by the middle of the year, "but we have to wait and see how the market behaves".

Mr. Marc Nan Nguema, OPEC secretary general, told the press

conference that OPEC will not approach North Sea oil producers for discussions on the oil price.

He said there was no need to do so since north sea crudes were selling for about \$4 above their officially set prices on the spot market.

He commended Nigeria's resolve to withstand pressure from oil companies, adding "Nigeria has defended OPEC's price structure as well as its own national interest". Failure to do so would have cost the country \$500 million annually, while OPEC would have lost up to 40 billion.

## Turkey urges Islamic states to form regional grouping to promote trade

ISTANBUL (R) — Turkish Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, the country's chief economic planner, says Muslim nations should form a regional grouping to promote trade among themselves.

Mr. Ozal told journalists the banks and the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) should finance such trade with credits of their own.

They should form "a regional

grouping to promote trade among Muslim countries," he said Friday as central bank governors from members of the Islamic Conference Organisation (ICO) began meeting in Istanbul.

Earlier Mr. Ozal told delegates to the governors' meeting and delegates to the sixth annual meeting of the IDB which follows it here on Monday that Middle Eastern bankers should invest

more among themselves.

"You deposited your money in European and American banks... would it not have been much better if we had used these funds among ourselves?" Mr. Ozal said.

He said Friday that he favoured a non-rigid grouping of Muslim countries exchanging their products and building the necessary infrastructure to expand trade among themselves.

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## SPORTS

# Rene Arnoux secures pole position in Monaco Grand Prix

MONTE CARLO (R) — Frenchman Rene Arnoux fought off a stiff challenge from Italians Riccardo Patrese and Bruno Giacomelli to retain pole position in final practice Saturday for Sunday's Monaco Grand Prix motor race.

The Renault driver dominated Thursday's opening battle for all-important grid places, but found Patrese and Giacomelli in a mean mood almost from the start of the one hour second session.

First Patrese took his Brabham round the tortuous 3.3 km street circuit in one minute 23.79 seconds and then Giacomelli forced Arnoux down to third place with an equally impressive 1:23.94 in his Alfa Romeo.

Arnoux, one of the unluckiest drivers in Formula One, was immediately informed of his rivals' time and roared round in 1:23.28—over half a second faster.

The 33-year-old Frenchman, who has only a third place in South Africa to show for a season rich in promise, is certainly long overdue for a third Grand Prix success. His last World Championship triumph was on South Africa's Kyalami circuit two years ago.

World Championship leader Alain Prost of France moved menacingly into contention with the fourth quickest time in the second Renault. And his compatriot Didier Pironi maintained the turbo-charged challenge by clocking the fifth best time in the lone Ferrari entry.

The Italian team, still recovering from the death of Canadian Gilles Villeneuve in Belgium two weeks ago, have said they want to field only one car for the rest of the season.

But that decision could present problems because, Monaco apart, Ferrari are contracted to enter two cars in every race.

Finland's Keke Rosberg, robbed of victory in Belgium because of tyre and brake problems, slotted his Williams on to the third row of the 20-car grid, with team-mate Derek Daly of Ireland just behind.

Monaco has often proved an unforgiving circuit in the past and the Williams pair could finish high

up the order if the cars ahead experience mechanical problems.

Briton John Watson—the winner in Belgium—and twice world champion Niki Lauda of Austria, his McLaren team-mate, are also hoping their reputation for consistency will be rewarded.

Lauda, by far the most experienced driver on parade, has won at Monaco twice, in 1975 and 1976. None of his rivals can claim even one success in the sun-soaked principality.

## Prince's Polly wins Irish 1,000 Guineas by a length

NEWBRIDGE, Ireland (R) — Prince's Polly, a 12 to 1 chance, foiled previously unbeaten Woodstream and Newmarket 1,000 Guineas winner On the House in the Irish 1,000 Guineas at the Curragh here Saturday.

Prince's Polly, owned in partnership by American Kerry Fitzpatrick and Irish breeder Tim Nicholson, was always well placed in the field of 24 and finished fast to win the One Mile Classic and a purse of £50,655 (\$91,180) by a length.

Ridden by Wally Swinburn, she scored from Woodstream, mount of Pat Eddery, with On the House (John Reid) a short head away third.

It was a first defeat for Woodstream, who had not had a previous race this season but was well backed at 7 to 2 Saturday. On the House was favourite at 3 to 1 to complete a Guineas double after her 33 to 1 victory in the Newmarket classic last month.

Prince's Polly, by English Prince out of Suspicious Polly, is trained in Ireland by Dermot Weld.

## Waites gains four strokes lead at Leeds

LEEDS, England (R) — Brian Waites, 42-year-old Briton, shot a sizzling 66 Saturday to forge a four strokes lead after the third round of the Leeds International Golf Tournament here.

Waites burst out of the pack by equalling the course record to end the day on 203. Four strokes behind were Spanish star Severiano Ballesteros, round in 67, Jaime Gonzales of Brazil, who had a 72, and Britons Bernard Gallacher (69) and Ken Brown (71).

## ATP to consider expelling Lendl

MUNICH (R) — The Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) will consider expelling Czechoslovak star Ivan Lendl at a meeting in Paris next week, South African player Ray Moore said Saturday.

Moore, players' representative on the Men's International Tennis Professionals' Council, the governing body for the Grand Prix circuit, said the ATP was weighing the move because Lendl dropped out of last month's Dueseldorf World Team Cup at short notice.

Moore described Lendl's last-minute decision to play in the WCT Tournament of Champions in New York instead of the Dueseldorf event as "a particularly serious breach of contract" which had harmed the name of professional tennis.

## F.A. Cup final ends in draw

# Spurs stunned by Fenwick's header

LONDON (R) — Tottenham, who have promised so much and delivered so little this season, suffered another disappointment when they were held to a 1-1 draw after extra time by Queen's Park Rangers in the English Football Association (F.A.) Cup final at Wembley here Saturday.

The Cup holders outplayed their second division London neighbours for most of the game but missed the skills of Argentine stars Osvaldo Ardiles and Ricardo Villa, absent due to the Falklands crisis.

Villa, the two-goal hero of last season's replay triumph over Manchester City, was pulled out of the 101st Cup final by Tot-

tenham manager Keith Burkinshaw only this morning after the South Atlantic crisis deepened.

Tottenham, who saw their bids for the first division title and the League and European Cup-winners' Cups collapse over the past few months looked to have snatched victory when Glenn Hoddle shot them in front in the 109th minute.

The England international gained possession in midfield, exchanged passes with Graham Roberts and crashed a low, right foot shot into the net.

But Tottenham were stunned six minutes later when Rangers defender Bob Hazell flicked on a long throw-in and full back Terry Fenwick headed home to earn his side a second chance in Thursday's replay here.

At times Tottenham, aiming to equal Aston Villa's record of seven wins, threatened to overrun their opponents and Rangers' inexperienced young goalkeeper Peter Hucker endured a nerve-racking opening to his Wembley baptism.

But Hucker conquered his nerves and defied the holders with a virtuoso display.

The 22-year-old left-hander's experience finally paid off in a two-hour semifinal in the searing heat of the Forro Italiano's red clay central court.

Wilander, 17, who beat Gomez in Milan last March, took the first set despite rarely venturing from the baseline. One of his main weapons was his two-handed backhand which evoked memories of countryman Bjorn Borg, who in 1974 won the Rome Open as a 17-year-old.

The turning point came in the second set when Gomez, trailing 4-2, suddenly came alive and won the next six games with a series of punishing topspin forehands.

"I started badly and had to take more risks and go to the net but after being 4-2 down I had nothing to lose," said Gomez, Ecuador's top player.

Gomez, who will face American Eliot Teltscher who defeated unseeded Pablo Arraya of Peru the other semifinal in Sunday's final, said he would not be playing at Wimbledon this year because he wanted to concentrate on improving his clay court game.

He is seeded ninth in next week's French Open in Paris.

## Aberdeen lifts Scottish Cup

Meanwhile in Glasgow Aberdeen hammered in three goals in extra time to beat Glasgow Rangers 4-1 in the final of the Scottish Football Association (F.A.) Cup at Hampden Park.

The immensely experienced Rangers were stunned by a three-goal salvo from an Aberdeen side whose finishing power and stylish play throughout the match had left the Glasgow side looking bedraggled and out-classed at times.

Rangers opened the scoring in the 15th minute when John MacDonald headed past a helpless Jim Leighton in the Aberdeen goal. But Aberdeen hit back spec-



regularly in the 33rd minute when Scottish international Alex McLeish curled a shot over a cluster of defenders into the corner of the net.

All four substitutes were used in the second half, when the match could have gone either way.

But at full time the score was still 1-1 and the destination of the Cup was not decided until Mark McGhee, Gordon Strachan and Neale Cooper scored for Aberdeen in 93, 104 and 120 minutes respectively.

## Gomez, Teltscher to meet in Italian Tennis Open final

ROME (R) — Andres Gomez of Ecuador secured a place in the final of the Italian Open Tennis Championship with a 5-7, 6-4, 6-3 win over Swedish teenager Mats Wilander here Saturday.

The 22-year-old left-hander's experience finally paid off in a two-hour semifinal in the searing heat of the Forro Italiano's red clay central court.

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He is seeded ninth in next week's French Open in Paris.

## Soviet press renews criticism of Los Angeles Olympics

MOSCOW (R) — The official Soviet press renewed its criticism of the Los Angeles Olympic Organising Committee Saturday, three days after its chairman met sports officials in Moscow to answer Soviet accusations of incompetence.

Peter Ueberroth said on Wednesday that his two days of talks had soothed the fears of Moscow sports officials and he was confident the Soviet Union would send a team to the 1984 games.

The newspaper, Sovetskiy Sport said that after his departure, U.S. guarantees of compliance with the Olympic Charter "remained obscured in a fog of verbal assurances and general argument."

The Soviet Olympic Committee had sent a letter to the president of the Olympic movement (IOC), Jose Samaranch, asking him to consider shortcomings in the organisation of the games at a forthcoming session of the IOC in Rome.

The letter stressed a need for U.S. government guarantees that preparations would be completed in time, the paper said.

Sovetskiy Sport repeated earlier press accusations that smog in Los Angeles, combined with the hot summer conditions posed a health hazard for athletes. It said the Olympic sites were too spread out and accommodation for competitors and journalists was unsatisfactory.



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Women to school students, over 10m Americans use cocaine regularly

# U.S. housewives go after 'white girl'

By Ronald Clarke  
Reuter

LOS ANGELES — Housewives in Los Angeles take cocaine so they can vacuum-clean their homes faster.

Businessmen keep cocaine in gold snuff boxes, ready to hand it out to friends with their cocktails. School students in Los Angeles are being treated for cocaine habits.

Cocaine, once the drug for film and rock stars and the very rich, is becoming middle class.

A leading U.S. expert on the drug, Dr. Ronald Siegel, estimates at least 10 million people in the United States are using cocaine regularly and 15 million have used it. He describes his figures as fairly conservative.

U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration officials estimate users in the United States spend \$35 billion a year on cocaine, also known as snow, loot, happy dust and white girl.

"We are seeing a new trend in the '80s," Dr. Siegel, of the department of psychiatry of the University of California in Los Angeles Medical Centre, said in an interview.

The '80s were characterised by drugs such as marijuana and LSD, which had people exploring their inner selves. It was the age of the

psychedelic revolution," he said. "Today, people are turning to cocaine. It fits in with the spirit of capitalism in the sense you work better, you feel better and it is also a drug for these inflationary times."

More people can afford cocaine today than could have afforded it in the 1960s and early 1970s," he said.

Some of his patients have spent between \$2,000 and 12,000 a week on the drug.

"People like to share their cocaine with others. They find cocaine helps conversation — people talk more, they're faster," he said. "One of its appeals is that it is expensive — it's exotic, frivolous and it's got a high status."

People can buy jade cutting stones and gold razor blades to cut cocaine crystals. Silver and gold snuff spoons come attached to neckchains and small funnels used to sniff cocaine are made to resemble wrapped \$100 notes.

But cocaine and its high feeling can take its toll, causing hallucinations and paranoia. "I feel if people knew as much about cocaine as I do they would be less likely to abuse it and would properly never use it again," Dr. Siegel said.

The average housewife cannot afford \$12,000 a week for cocaine. "But a couple spending

\$120 for a gramme of cocaine can, with judicious use, make it last a week," Dr. Siegel said.

"We have a number of housewives we study who deliberately use cocaine so they can clean their homes faster, can vacuum-clean faster," he said.

Dr. Thomas Ungerleider, also a member of the University of California in Los Angeles Medical Centre, said his cocaine patients include school students with wealthy parents or friends. "It's not just a show business thing," he said.

Cocaine can be taken by "snorting," breathing up a small amount through a funnel to the nostrils. People can also inject themselves with cocaine.

But one of the big problems with the drug has become what is known as free-basing. The user, in a simple process that can be carried out in an ashtray with a petroleum ether, separates salt from the type of cocaine sold on the streets, leaving an almost pure form of the drug.

This is placed in a glass water-pipe or in the end of a cigarette and burned and inhaled.

Cocaine taken through the nose takes about three minutes to reach the brain, Dr. Siegel said. When taken in a free-base form, the drug takes only six seconds to reach the brain.

"The brain interprets those six seconds as a very euphoric experience, something it wants to have again," he said. "So people who smoke cocaine begin taking large doses."

Thus causes depression and can lead to paranoia, anxiety, suspicion of friends and relatives and difficulty in paying attention.

Dr. Siegel said the treatment used by his clinic for people with cocaine problems includes taking people off the drug, therapy and

exercise programmes and teaching people the danger of using drugs.

"Free-basers are mostly in the upper-income bracket," he said. "But I have middle class people as patients who 'snort' cocaine."

Comedian John Belushi died here last March of an overdose of cocaine and heroin, a combination known as speedballing. The cocaine stimulates and, when a user wants to go to sleep, he or she uses heroin, which reduces activity, to dampen excitability.

Dr. Siegel said speedballing increased after Belushi's death was reported, but more people began going to clinics for information on the health dangers of drugs.

Colombia is the major source of illegal cocaine supplies to the United States. The drug is brought by planes, fast boats and sometimes by "mules," people who swallow small packets of pure cocaine before crossing into the United States.

If the packets burst in their stomachs, the people often die.

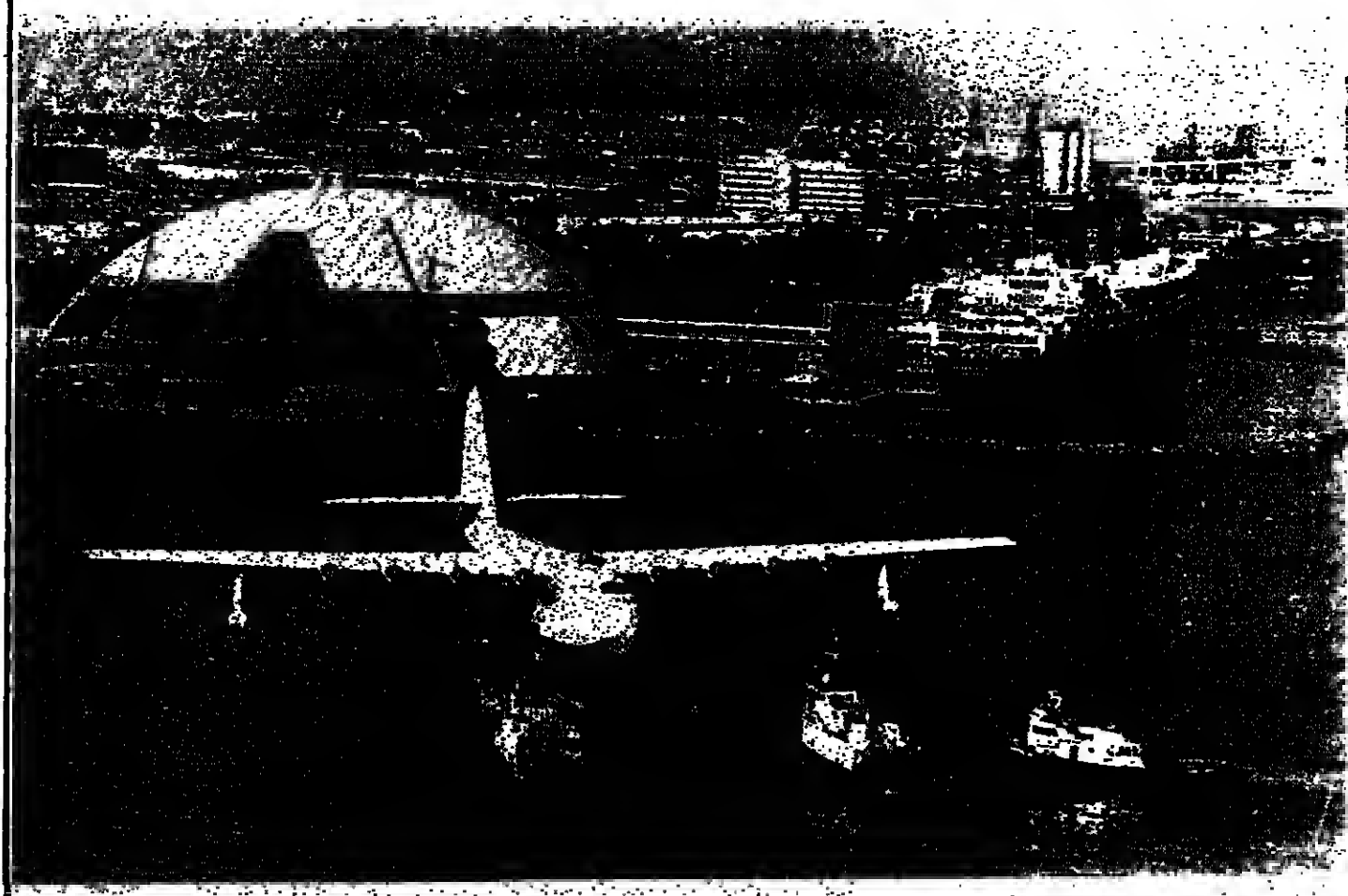
In a stepped-up war against drug smugglers, the Reagan administration has said it is using military surveillance planes and wiretapping.

Some 1,680 kilogrammes of cocaine were seized at Miami Airport last March. Police who raided homes here last September found not only 51 kilogrammes of cocaine but also \$2 million in cash.

A spokesman here for the Drug Enforcement Administration said 167 kilogrammes of cocaine were seized in Los Angeles last year compared with 110 kilogrammes in 1979.

But officials of the agency said as long as there is a demand for cocaine, smuggled supplies will keep coming.

## The largest flying boat ever built



Harbour attractions—The flying boat Spruce Goose is floated across the harbour in Long Beach, California, to its new domed home (background) where it will be on display. Designed by the late American industrialist Howard Hughes, the plane is the largest ever built. It

was flown once in 1947 to a height of 20 metres with Mr. Hughes at the controls. At right is another tourist attraction, the former luxury liner Queen Mary.

—ICA phc

## Cheaper public transport in Paris?

By Michel Richard

How can French people, and particularly those who live in the Parisian region, be encouraged to use public transport more often? This is an old question once again giving a headache to the French public authorities. It's a thorny question, for the area known as the "Ile de France", representing 2.25% of the territory of France, holds 19% of the country's total population.

Of course, a real road and rail spider's web already covers the Paris region. Bus, metro (subway) and suburban trains already provide 6.3 million individual journeys per day. But further steps must be taken, it is believed, to relieve the heavy traffic on the main high-ways of Paris and its suburbs. The authorities have a twin reply to this puzzle.

On the one hand, the networks and means of transport must be continually improved. The job is already well under way. In the last ten years, the frequency of trains, buses and metro trains has been steadily increased, lines have been extended, the networks have been linked up, the road "corridors" reserved for buses have increased in number.

On the other hand—and this is a much newer aspect—public transport will have to be offered at a price which the user can afford. This will mean a new price policy. The idea launched by the Minister of Transport, Mr. Charles Fiterman, is to get businesses and firms to pay for their employees' daily journeys between home and work at a back. Half this price would be taken off the employees' salary.

This system would be more unwieldy than the one in use today, that of the transport premium, fixed at 23 francs per month. But this new system would be better adapted to reality and more of the incentive, since the only people benefiting from it would be the employees who actually use public transport.

On the other hand, such a system would severely increase firms' costs; it would not have to be set up too brutally or too heavily at first.

For these and other reasons, the transport minister remains prudent about his new ideas. However, from October 1, 1982, companies will be able to take on half the transport costs of their employees, even though the employers remain reticent about the measure.

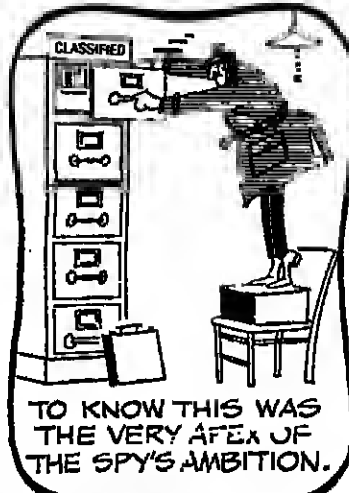
—DREC feature

### JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME  
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SHECS  
ROFEY  
LUMUTT  
JERPUM



TO KNOW THIS WAS THE VERY APEX OF THE SPY'S AMBITION.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)  
Yesterday's Jumbles: MOLDY ORBIT HARDLY MEASLY  
Answer: Ran off with a roll of cloth—"BOLT-ED"

### THE BETTER HALF

By Vinson



"It all started when we began to have more messages than refrigerator door space."

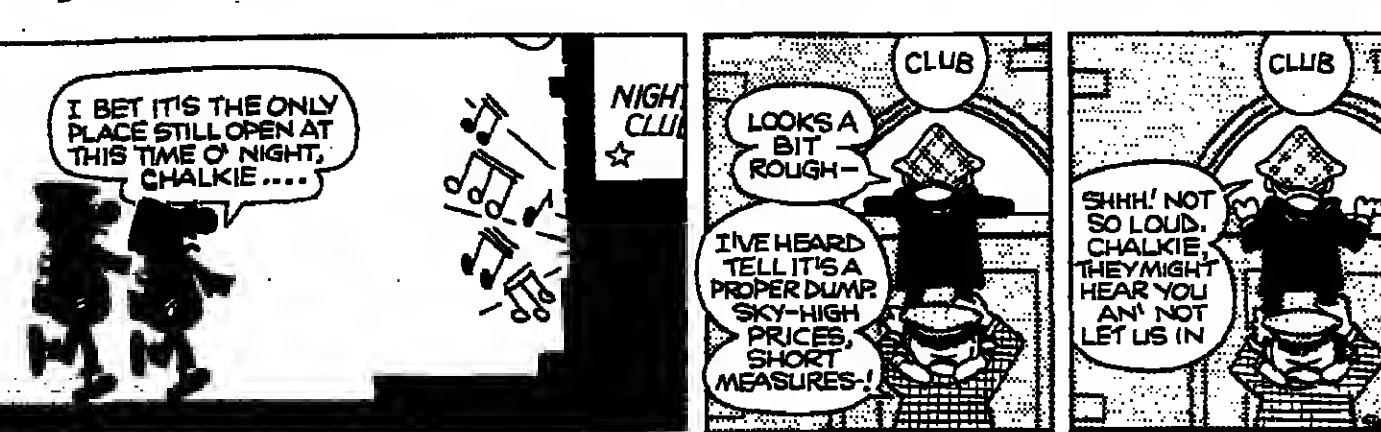
### Peanuts



### Mutt 'n' Jeff



### Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, MAY 23, 1982

### YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day and evening to think in terms of what you can for others. Also, a good time to strengthen the bond and make positive plans for the future with the one you love.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You have fine creative ideas that need expression at this time. Contact influential persons for the support you need.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Get together with close ties and combine your efforts so that you have more harmony and prosperity in the future.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A good day to tell loyal friends how much you appreciate the alliance. Lately to what a successful person has to say.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) An influential person can give you ideas that will be beneficial in the future. Make this a worthwhile day.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Be more willing to join friends in amusements that are enjoyable. A new activity could lead to greater abundance in the future.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Contact an influential person you know and gain the advice you need to further your own ambitions. Be more practical.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Attend the service you enjoy and express happiness. Find the best way to gain your most cherished aims. Attend the social tonight.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Meet with key persons in your line of endeavor and plan the future wisely. Show appreciation to your most loyal friends.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Discuss new outlets you are interested in with experts and get the advice you need. Express happiness.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Your hunches are good now so be sure to use them to your benefit. Show more affection for loved one.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Fine day to talk over with business associates on how to make the future brighter by increasing profits. Be logical.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Ideal day to repay favors to others. Show more affection for loved one. Attend the social tonight and show enthusiasm.

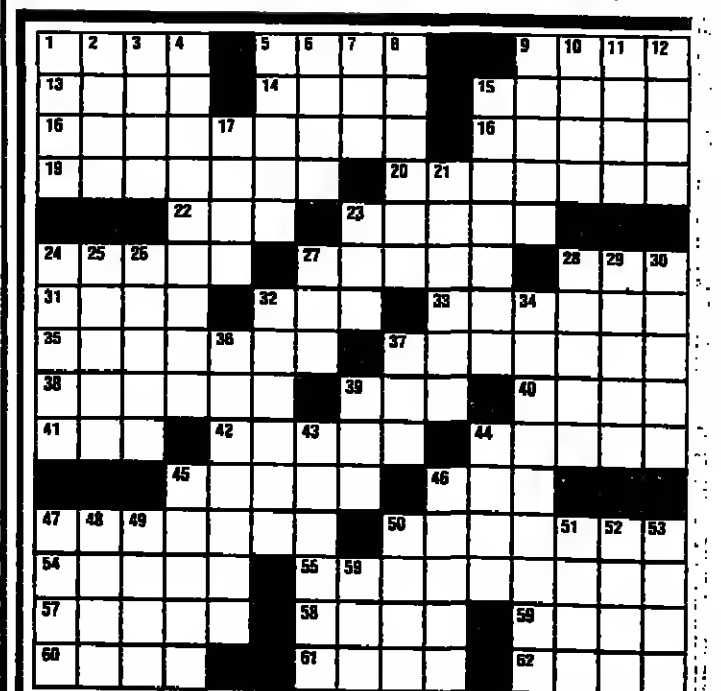
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those interesting young persons who loves to be complimented, so be sure to encourage your progeny when exceptional work has been done. Direct education along government work for best results.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

### THE Daily Crossword

By Manny Miller

ACROSS	27 Seasoning	50 Tiny opening	17 State of disorder
1 Schism	28 Not many	51 Cargo boat	21 Far
5 Certain school abbr.	31 Flying prefix	55 Escort boats	23 Titled
9 Ray	32 Shy	57 Clifford, the play-wright	24 Turkish title
13 Sandarac tree	33 Burning	58 At a distance	25 Give back money
14 Indonesian island	34 Everlasting	59 English college	26 Speechify
15 Boat with twin hulls	35 Courageous	60 Tarc. pref.	27 Weight
16 Condiment	36 Near, Far or Middle	61 Matallic fabric	28 Last
19 Most acute	41 Yes	62 Flower	29 Take out
20 Somewhat	42 Pianist		30 Shoe strips
22 Direction	43 Pater and family		32 Profession
23 Boat used in sculling	44 — Standish		34 Cargo boat
24 Stage items	45 Perfect		36 Ship-to-shore boat
	46 Fall behind		37 Goddess of the dawn
	47 Boats for hunting		39 Currency note; abbr.
			43 Mischiefvous one
			44 Hair on a horse
			45 — "Song Go out of My Heart"
			46 Book: Fr.
			47 Lumber
			48 Pelt
			49 A Waugh
			51 Preminger or Klemperer
			52 Carillo and Durocher
			53 Anglo-Saxon alave
			56 Two — kind



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## WORLD

# Westerners pardoned in Thai bicentennial amnesty

BANGKOK (R) — The first group of foreigners pardoned in an amnesty to mark the 200th anniversary of the founding of Bangkok and the country's ruling Chakri dynasty were freed from jail Saturday.

They included three Britons, two Americans, a Canadian, two West Germans, two Israelis, two Italians, a Spaniard, one Swiss and an Austrian woman who had served nearly five years of a seven year drug sentence.

Margarete Vyskocil, 34, from Vienna, was the only foreign woman set free Saturday. She told reporters she had been a heroin addict when she was arrested with her husband in the northern Thai town of Chiang Mai in 1976. Her husband, sentenced at the same time, was set free by an earlier amnesty last year.

Most of the estimated 20 Westerners let out from Lard Yao jail

on the outskirts of Bangkok Saturday had been held on drugs charges or fraud and had been given sentences under 20 years, police said.

About 10,000 prisoners, including an estimated 740 foreigners, many of them Asians held on illegal entry charges, are to be freed under the royal amnesty over the next two months.

An American, Arthur Krueger, 44, from Los Angeles, told reporters when he was released after serving seven years of an eight year narcotics charge that conditions inside the jail were terrible.

"We were treated like animals. If anyone is thinking of dealing in drugs in Thailand, forget it. Letters from my folks and faith in Jesus Christ were all that kept me going," he said.

Mr. Krueger was arrested in a wheel chair at Bangkok airport in

1975 and two kilos of heroin were found in a plaster cast on his leg, police said.

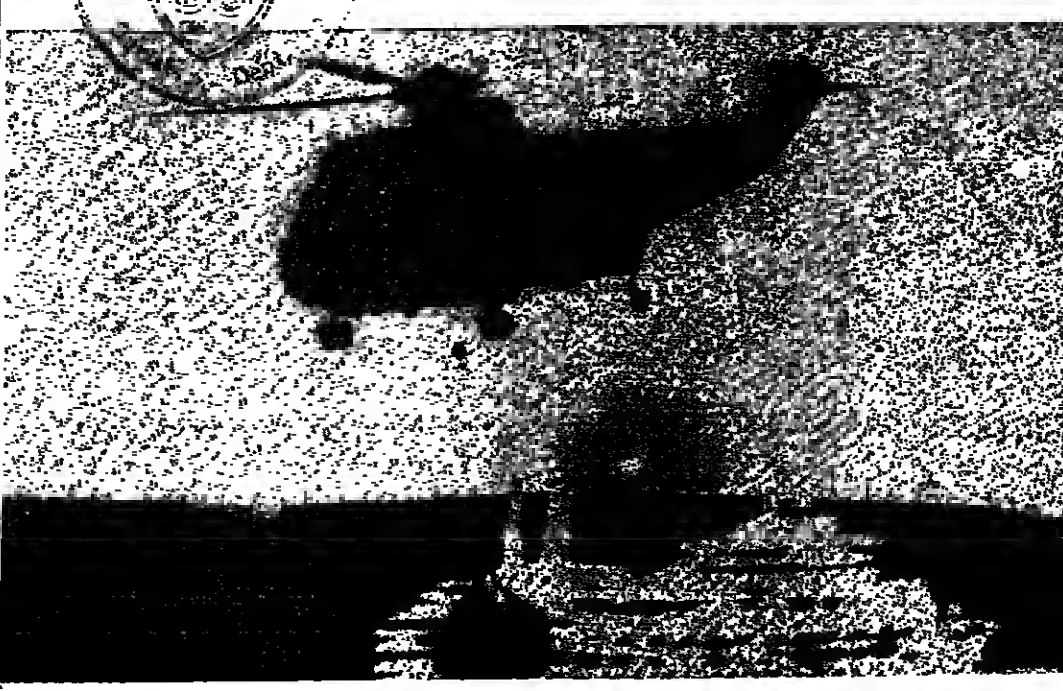
Canadian Milos Blaha, 40, from Vancouver, also said conditions inside the jail were bad. He had served five years of a seven year drugs possession term.

An Englishman, Brian Harwood, 38, left the jail with two black eyes and stitches on his chin which he said were rugby injuries. He had been in jail for one year for passing fraudulent travellers cheques.

The Israelis were Benjamin Eitah and Eliezer Pinter from Haifa who had been in jail for nearly five years.

They were sentenced to six years in jail in 1978 for trying to smuggle heroin. They were met by an official from the Israeli embassy in Bangkok and were due to leave for Tel Aviv Saturday night.

## British forces build up the beach-head



A Royal Navy helicopter ferries supplies to troops of the task force established on the Falklands. In the background is the S.S. Canberra which throughout daylight hours had been the target of continued attacks by Argentine aircraft. (A.P. Wirephoto)

## Indira suffers setback in regional polls

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) party suffered a setback in regional elections with the opposition retaining control of one state early Saturday and forcing a stalemate in another.

The Marxist-led left front beat off a strong challenge from the Congress (I) to win a second term in office in the volatile eastern state of West Bengal, an official announcement said.

The front captured 174 seats against 37 by Congress (I) in the 294-seat assembly.

The triumph offset the Marxist defeat on Thursday in the southern state of Kerala where a Congress (I)-led alliance gained a majority.

Mrs. Gandhi, who turned the election into a popularity test mid-way through her five-year term, failed to secure a clear majority for her ruling party in the

northern strongholds of Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

The first reaction to her party's performance came from opposition leader and former foreign minister Atal Behari Vajpayee, who said the Congress (I) had lost popular support.

Mr. Vajpayee, whose right-wing Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) had a slender lead over the Congress (I) in Himachal.

## Filipino farmer unrepentant after hijack attempt ends in failure

MANILA (R) — A sugar farmer who hijacked a domestic Philippine airliner and held it for eight hours Friday was quoted Saturday as saying he did not regret his act.

"I do not regret what I have done and I am prepared to pay the consequences even if they shoot me," the official Philippine news agency quoted him as saying.

The agency named the lone hijacker as Juan Calucupan, 57, and quoted military officials as

saying that they had wrongly identified him Friday.

The hijacker was overpowered by negotiators and passengers after he had accepted 60,000 pesos (\$7,200) in cash and put the firing pin back in the hand grenade with which he had threatened to blow up the BAC 111 aircraft which had 114 people aboard when seized over the central Philippines, the agency reported.

The hijacker said he had strapped the handgrenade between his thighs to avoid detection while boarding the Philippines Airlines (PAL) aircraft for an inter-island flight.

The agency quoted Calucupan as saying that he was an ex-soldier, but had not received any veterans benefit.

Among the hijacker's original demands were an end to controls on the press, lifting of all restrictions on the trade and export of sugar and copra and backpay for ex-soldiers.

## Having landed, the British study ways to force Argentines to quit Falklands

By James Anderson

LONDON (R) — By landing on the northwest corner of East Falkland, Britain's naval task force launched its campaign to retake the Falkland Islands through a back door.

Argentina's numerically superior main garrison was 80 kilometres away over trackless mountains, moors and bogs.

But the tactic meant taking a large force of ships into Falkland Sound, the narrow strip of sea which separates the two main islands of the group.

They sailed in under cover of darkness. When dawn came, the ships in Falkland Sound offered a tempting target to the Argentine air force, according to correspondents with the task force.

Argentina said it sank two warships and damaged six others. Britain acknowledged that five of its ships were hit.

Argentine pilots launched their biggest series of raids so far in the conflict. By British accounts, they

suffered their largest losses to carrier-based Harrier jets and ship-launched anti-aircraft missiles.

Britain said 17 Argentine planes were shot down in Friday's fierce air battles. Argentina said it shot down three British Sea Harriers and two helicopters.

Although Britain has not officially named its main landing point, military sources said it was at Port San Carlos, on the northwest corner of East Falkland.

The San Carlos fjords—two long fingers of sea off the northern end of Falkland Sound—are hedged in by rough, treeless highlands.

Argentina's main base is on the opposite side of East Falkland, at Port Stanley, the capital.

According to the correspondents, about 20 warships and transports were used in the landing, pumping ashore heavy equipment like Scorpion tanks.

There was no indication of how the struggle for the islands might proceed. But the landing force will not necessarily try to fight its way to Port Stanley over the rough ter-

rain which Falklanders call no-man's land.

The landing force might pause to build up its strength and to see whether the Argentine troops would accept the risks and difficulties of launching a counter-attack on such territory.

And the beachhead, which has a small airstrip, may serve as a base for Britain's Harrier Jump jets, giving the task force more air power than it can fly off its two carriers.

Raiders on other points around the coastline may continue, with the Argentines having to guess each time which are hit-and-run attacks and which are major landings.

But Britain's declared aim is to expel the Argentine forces from the islands.

Unless the main Argentine force is drawn out to battle, or gradually subdued by a long blockade, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher may sooner or later order a direct assault on the Port Stanley area, overland, or from the sea, or by both routes.

## London confirms 19 SAS deaths

LONDON (R) — Nineteen of Britain's crack SAS commandos, the secret trouble-shooting elite of the armed forces, were killed in a helicopter crash just before the Falklands assault Friday, military sources said Saturday.

The defence ministry did not identify them as members of the SAS (Special Air Services) when it published the casualty list of 21 men who died when the helicopter plunged into the icy South Atlantic.

In keeping with the SAS tradition of secrecy, the defence ministry listed only names of the 19 commandos without home addresses or regiments.

Loss of the 19 men was the worst single blow in the 40-year history of the SAS, whose motto is: "Who dares wins."

The sources said the SAS men were being transferred from one ship to another to go on clandestine missions behind Argentine lines when the accident happened.

The sources said the Sea King helicopter had just taken off when the ship rose in a heavy swell and hit it. The Sea King dropped into water and quickly went under.

Defence ministry officials said the men could have survived only a few minutes in the freezing water.

An aura of invincibility has grown up around the SAS in recent years, based on anti-terrorist exploits and undercover action against Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrillas in Northern Ireland.

They were seen on television around the world when black-clad SAS men stormed the Iranian embassy in London in June, 1980, to free 19 hostages held by six gunmen.

The SAS regiment comprises four squadrons, each with six officers and 72 men. They are trained to operate with equal facility in the desert, the jungle or the notorious northern Irish "bandit country" of North Armagh.

The SAS are trained to kill with their bare hands, something that distinguishes them from the tough parachute regiment.

## Indo-Soviet satellite deal signed

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union has signed a commercial agreement with India to provide launching facilities for an Indian space satellite, TASS news agency said Saturday.

"This is the first agreement under which Soviet organisations have provided their services on a commercial basis to a foreign partner in the field of the peaceful uses of outer space," the Soviet agency said.

Indian sources said that under the agreement, signed in Moscow Friday, New Delhi would pay for the use of Soviet rockets to launch communications and scientific satellites into orbit.

The Soviet Union financed the launching of three Indian satellites over the last 10 years but both sides had now decided to put their space cooperation on a commercial footing, the sources said.

The next launch of an Indian satellite by a Soviet rocket is expected to take place in 1984.

In its announcement, TASS spoke of the launching of a single Indian satellite in the mid-1980s "for the remote probing of the earth."

TASS said the agreement was signed between the Soviet foreign trade association known as Licensingorg and the Indian Space Research Organisation.

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

### Palestinian envoy off to Japan

DAMASCUS (R) — Khalid Al Fakhour, who heads the Palestine National Council (parliament in exile), left for Tokyo Saturday on a week-long visit to Japan. The visit, at the invitation of a Japanese parliamentary group, is the first by a senior Palestinian official since October when Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chairman Yasser Arafat paid a four-day unofficial visit.

### Ulusu tours northern Cyprus

Nicosia (R) — Turkish Prime Minister Bulend Uluu toured the Turkish-held northern sector of Cyprus Saturday, looking at projects his country is financing and examining ways to make the area more financially independent. Mr. Uluu, on a four-day visit which ends Sunday, visited a water irrigation system and then went to the port of Famagusta which acts as the main link between the self-proclaimed "Turkish federated states of Cyprus" and Turkey. Diplomats here said Mr. Uluu's concern over the financial plight of northern Cyprus did not necessarily indicate a softening in the Turkish stance over Cypriot reunification.

### Ceausescu to visit Damascus soon

DAMASCUS (R) — Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu will pay an official two-day visit to Syria next Tuesday, a Syrian official said here Saturday. Mr. Ceausescu will discuss the Middle East and bilateral issues with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, he added.

### Tehran violates striking car workers' rights

LONDON (R) — Hundreds of workers at Iranian car assembly plants have been arrested or dismissed following a series of strikes last month, the office of the radical People's Mujahadeen told Reuters by telephone from Paris Saturday. The strikes were in protest over a government decision to increase the working week. They involved several factories, including the Pars assembly plant where almost two-thirds of the plant's 2,750 workers struck on April 22, the office said. Massoud Rajavi, leader of the left-wing group, has written to the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to ask it to protest at what he said were numerous cases of the rights of workers being violated by the Iranian government of Ayatollah Khomeini.

### French premier arrives in Greece

ATHENS (R) — French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy arrived here from Paris Saturday for a three-day visit in which he will have talks with Greek leaders and attend a conference for cooperation among Mediterranean countries. Immediately after his arrival he called on President Constantine Karamanlis for a first round of talks which were expected to cover issues related to NATO and the European Economic Community (EEC), of which both countries are members, a government spokesman said here. Mr. Mauroy will leave Athens for the Aegean island of Hydra later Saturday evening and will be greeted by Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu.

### Majority attends Djibouti polls

DJIBOUTI (R) — Djibouti authorities said Saturday a large turnout of voters in Friday's general election showed popular approval for President Hassan Gouled's policies. Results of the poll to elect a new 65-man national assembly were a foregone conclusion since Djibouti is a one-party state, but a large abstention rate would have indicated a lack of support for President Gouled, diplomats said.

## Pope sees Mugabe after seeing Jalloud

VATICAN CITY (R) — Pope John Paul received Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in private audience Saturday during his visit to Italy, the second stage of a wide-ranging European tour.

Vatican officials gave no details of the 30-minute audience but the Pope was expected to have underlined his desire for a peaceful end to racial tension in Southern Africa, sources in the Holy See said.

Mr. Mugabe, who is seeking participation by European Common Market countries in Zimbabwe's three-year development plan worth \$4 billion, will travel to West Germany next Monday at the head of a powerful ministerial team.

The Pope also received Libyan deputy leader Maj. Abdel Salam Jalloud in private audience Saturday morning. No details of the talks were disclosed.

## Soviet schoolboys help police arrest murderer of an invalid

MOSCOW (R) — A man who was hunted down by a group of schoolboys after he robbed and murdered an invalid has been sentenced to death by a Russian court, a Soviet newspaper said Saturday.

Sotsialisticheskaya Industriya said the man, named as A. Morozov, was pursued by the seven schoolboys after they discovered the murder at a lonely spot near the Volga city of Ulyanovsk.

He and his two accomplices brandished knives but the boys, aged between 12 and 16, struck out with sticks and drove them into a house where they were later arrested, the newspaper said.

The two accomplices were sentenced to long jail terms and the boys were given awards for bravery, it added.

## Sophia Loren watches TV in prison as authorities study petition

ROME (R) — Italy's justice ministry is studying a legal petition for the release of film star Sophia Loren, who has just begun serving a 30-day jail sentence for tax evasion, officials have said. But President Sandro Pertini said he had not yet received a personal petition from lawyers for Miss Loren, who flew home from Switzerland

three days ago to start her sentences imposed for a 1963 tax offence.

On being told that the actress had a television set in her cell, the 35-year-old president, who was jailed himself during Italy's fascist era, said: "Good heavens, if only I'd had a television when I was in Santo Stefano prison."

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

1981 by Chicago Tribune

Neither vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ A J 4 3  
♥ 8 4  
♦ K 7 6  
♣ Q J 10

**WEST**      **EAST**  
♠ 5            ♠ 10 9 2  
♥ A Q J 7 6   ♡ 10 5 3  
♦ A J 4 3     ♦ 10 9 5 2  
♣ K 8 6      ♣ 7 5 2

**SOUTH**  
♠ K Q 8 7 6  
♥ K 2  
♦ Q 8  
♣ A 9 4 3

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠    1 ♠    2 ♠    2 ♠    Pass  
Pass   2 ♣   2 ♣    Pass  
3 ♣    Pass   4 ♣    Pass  
Pass   Pass

Opening lead: Five of ♣.  
  
Pay attention to the auction. The information to be gleaned from it could be all you need to make your contract.

After North's redouble, South correctly passed to see whether his partner might want to punish the opponents. When North revealed a spade fit, South showed he was better than minimum by raising to three spades, and North elected to go on to game.

West did not relish leading

from his side-suit holdings, so he chose his lone trump as the opening lead. When dummy appeared, declarer realized that West was a favorite to have both red aces for his takeout double, and that he was in danger of losing two heart tricks, a diamond and a club. But South found a pretty solution to his problem.

Declarer won the king of spades, crossed to the ace of spades and took the club finesse. West saw no advantage in holding up, so he won the king and got off play with a club. Declarer won the jack in dummy, returned to his hand with a trump, drawing East's last trump, and now led a low diamond.

If West rose with the ace of diamonds, declarer would later be able to get a heart discard on the king of diamonds and thus hold his heart losers to one. So West correctly played low and dummy's king of diamonds won. But declarer had prepared a neat riposte. He cashed the ace and nine of clubs, a luffing a diamond from dummy, and now gave West his diamond trick.

West did not appreciate having the lead. If he led another diamond, declarer would ruff on the table and discard a heart from his hand. But playing hearts was no better, because declarer held the king. Two aces and the king of clubs were all the tricks that the defenders could manage.

## No parole for Sirhan

SACRAMENTO, California (R) — A Californian state parole board has cancelled the prison release date of Sen. Robert Kennedy's assassin, Sirhan Sirhan, following demands that he be kept in custody.

Sirhan shot Robert Kennedy in a Los Angeles hotel in June, 1968, while the senator was campaigning to become president.

Sirhan, 38, a Palestinian, was to have been freed on Sept. 1, 1984, by which time he would have spent 16 years in jail—three years longer than the average served in California for murder.

At a 10-day special parole board hearing, the Los Angeles district attorney (prosecutor), John van de Kamp, led demands that Sirhan be kept in detention because he was a "political killer". Mr. van de Kamp's office produced as witnesses other prisoners who claimed Sirhan had threatened to kill Sen. Edward Kennedy, last survivor of the Kennedy brothers, and plotted to steal nuclear weapons for Libya.

## U.S. notes Harrier jet's performance in Falklands

WASHINGTON (R) — The performance of Britain's Harrier planes in the Falkland fighting is being closely noted by the United States which plans to buy 340 advance models of the jump-jets for its marine corps.

The Marine Corps already has some older-type Harriers and terms were agreed last August for joint Anglo-American manufacture of the new model, the first of which will be delivered next year.

But another U.S. service, the navy, remains opposed to buying the plane for its carrier fleet, saying the Harrier's range is too short and its bomb load too small.

During the 1970s the Marines bought 110 Harriers, which can take off and land vertically.

By Feb. 1978, 28 of these planes had crashed. The Marines said most of the crashes were caused by pilot error and not by defects in the planes themselves.

Since the Falkland fighting began, Carrier-based Harriers have been in the forefront of Britain's attacks.

## New Hong Kong governor comes at crucial time

By Graham Lovell

Reuter

HONG KONG — A new governor arrived last Thursday to take charge of what could be the most vital period in Hong Kong's 150 years under British rule.

Some time in the next decade, London and Peking will have to decide the fate of that part of the colony which legally reverts to China in 1997, leaving only Hong Kong island and 10 square kilometres of the mainland still part of Britain's dwindled empire.

The new governor, Sir Edward Youde, a 57-year-old former ambassador to China, will doubtless not be here when that time arrives. But he will almost certainly play a role in helping prepare whatever transition agreement is reached.

Hong Kong has begun only recently to contemplate seriously what one senior government official once described as "thinking

about the unthinkable" — reversion of the 950 square kilometres new territories to China at the end of a 99-year lease.

Informed sources said China itself only became fully aware of Britain's concern for Hong Kong's future when Lord Carrington, then foreign minister, visited Peking a year ago.

Political and diplomatic analysts agree that the long-term economic plans of China's present leadership depend in large part on Hong Kong's continued prosperity and stability.

They believe that unless there is an about-face, China and Britain will make an arrangement that would not disturb Hong Kong's usefulness to Peking and might even keep the British flag flying above or below China's five-star red flag.

They believe Peking might aim at an agreement that a more radical regime would find hard to dismantle should it come to

power. One official foresaw "a gentle drift towards an agreement: Not something put together in a hurry but an agreement taking into account China's internal politics and external policies, as well as local Hong Kong sentiment."

The outgoing governor, Sir Murray Maclehoose, was popular with the 5.5 million Chinese population.

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lation. But there has been some hard thinking about the policies Sir Edward will have to adopt.

One official suggested he might raise old age pensions and introduce unemployment benefits. This could push up overheads for manufacturers and erode the edge that Hong Kong has in low-cost production.

He said Sir Edward might also give more access to the views of Hong Kong's well-educated and

articulate younger generation. They are the so-called "sandwich society", fairly affluent professionals and business people, who, despite good incomes, are caught between rising expectations and rising prices, notably of accommodation that can account for well over half their income.

Many of them are not much anti-European and still less pro-Peking but they note failings in a system that has brought wealth to a few score Chinese and Europeans at the top but left a visibly unequal distribution of the cake lower down.

Their intention is not to change the system or provoke London or Peking. Rather it is to give voice to grievances they feel go unheard. Informed sources said Sir Edward might open the way for them to have greater voice in the government process, through to widen the legislative system would need tacit approval from China.